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BE (OLMAK)

İsim cümlelerinde yani yüklemi fiil değil de isim,sıfat,zamir,vb.... olan cümleler de **yüklem**

olarak kullanılır.Özneye göre **AM/IS/ARE** ve geçmiş zamanda ise **WAS/WERE** halini alır.

I → AM	(+)I'm	(-)I'm not	(?)Am I
You → ARE	(+)You're	(-)You aren't	(?)Are you
He → IS	(+)He's	(-) He isn't	(?)Is he
She →IS	(+)She's	(-)She isn't	(?)Is she
It → IS	(+)It's	(-)It isn't	(?)Is it
We →ARE	(+)We're	(-)We aren't	(?)Are we
The →ARE	(+)They're	(-)They aren't	(?)Are they

Geçmiş zamanda da **I/HE/SHE/IT→WAS** alırken **WE/YOU/THEY → WERE** alır.

I'm unemployed and I **am not** hopeful about future (İşsizim ve gelecekte umutlu değilim) His sister **is** ten years old.She **was** nine last year (Kız kardeşi 10 yaşında.Geçen sene 9 du) My parents **are** at home today because it **is** holiday. (Ebeveynlerim bugün evde çünkü tatil) You and I **aren't** lovers but just close friends. (Sen ve ben sevgi değil sadece yakın arkadaşız) That painting **is** so famous so it **isn't** cheap. (O tablo çok ünlü bu yüzden ucuz değil) My uncle's car **is** too old therefore it's broken (Amcamın arabası çok eski bu yüzden bozuk) I **was** at the party last night yet it **wasn't** nice (Geçen gece partideydim ama iyi değildi) People **were helpless** due to plague in Middle Age (İnsanlar orta çağda vebadan dolayı çaresizdi)

EXERCISES 1 : am / is / are / am not / isn't / aren't / was / were / wasn't / weren't

- 1.Morocco, Germany and Greece cities. They countries.
- 2.A lemon generally yellow. It sweet. It sour
- 3.Iron cheap but gold.....expensive.
- 4.Planes slow. They fast. So it preferable for many passengers.
- 5.Apple pie and cake my favourite desserts. I also a cheesecake fan.
- 6.Today windy. It sunny. So many people on the beach.
- 7.My sister married with three children . She single.
- 8.I a lazy person.Therefore I always at home and I hardly work.
- 9.English easy. It.....hard. So we must study hard.
- 10.....George a handsome boy.
So girls.....fond of him.
11. Ottoman Empire powerful before 1800s but it strong anymore after then.
- 12.....My siblings successful at high school but they.....expert businessmen currently.
13. The vegetables in the garden rare last summer but they fruitful

now.

- 14.....Their favourite football team Manchester and their favourite singer.....Eminem.
- 15.....Students good at physics in our class. It.....really a confusing lesson for all of us.
- 16.....October the 29 1923 vital for our public and it.....still the most important day.
- 17.....I just a student at university seven years ago but now I.....a lecturer there.
- 18.....Our favourite movie on TV last night so we.....all in front of the screen.
- 19.....Sheila an extroverted pupil in primary school. She.....introverted and lonely.

-WH- QUESTIONS

İngilizcede de Türkçede olduğu gibi iki tür soru vardır. Bunlara **Yes-No Questions (Evet- Hayır Soruları)** ve **WH Questions** (Nerede,Kim,Hangi,vb...) diyoruz.

Who : Kim,Kimi,Kime
Whom : Kimi, Kime
Whose : Kimin
What : Ne,Neyi,Neye
Where :

Nerede,Nereye,vb.... **Why:**
Neden

Which : Hangi

When : Ne
zaman **What time** :
Saat

kaçta **What kind of** :
Ne tür

What colour :
Ne renk

How : Nasıl

How many: Kaç
tane

How much : Ne

kadar (miktar) **How much**
: Kaç lira

(fiyat) **How often** : Ne
sıklıkta

How long : Ne kadar süre

EXERCISES 2: Soru kelimeleriyle boşlukları doldurun.

- 1- A) is your most favourite lesson ? B) It is Science
- 2- A) girls do you like ? B) Beautiful and noble ones.
- 3- A) money have you got ? B) About 100 dollars.
- 4- -A).....is your car ? B) I have a red car.
- 5- A) house is yours? B) The old and small one is ours
- 6- A)..... bike is it? B) It is Brandon's bicycle
- 7- A).....do you live? B) I live in Manchester
- 8- A).....are you here ? B) Because I want to see you
- 9- A) do you go to work ? B) By bus and sometimes on foot
- 10- A).....is your birthday party and is it ? B) On 21st of October and at 8 o'clock
- 11- A) people are there here ? B)There are only 10 people here
- 12- A) is your best friend? B) Of course , you
- 13- A).....does it take from Turkey to USA B) It takes just fourteen hours

by plane

14- A) did you invite to your party B) I invited Lisa and other classmates

15- A) does that shirt cost ? B)It is 5 dollars.

16- A)..... do you go to library B) I go there three times a week.

17- A).....loves you the most in this world? B)I am sure it is my mother.

18- A).....does you grandmother feel now B)She feels great.Thanks for asking

19- A).....one is your girlfriend B) The blonde one with blue eyes

20- A).....do you do for living B) I work as a worker in a factory

THERE IS / THERE ARE

Bir yerde bir şeyin var olup olmadığını ifade ederken kullanırız. Kuralı şu şekildedir.

(+) There is / are	+	Subject(özne)	+	Place(yer)
(-) There isn't / aren't	+	Subject	+	Place

*Sayılanlarda özne tekilse There is/isn't kullanılırken çoğulsa There are/aren't kullanılır.

There is a dog in the kennel (Kulübede bir köpek var) **There are two dogs** in the kennel (Kulübede iki köpek var) **There isn't a rooster** in the hen house (Kümeşte bir horoz yok) **There aren't two roosters** in the hen house (Kümeşte iki horoz yok)

*Sayılmayanlar There is/isn't ile kullanılır.

There is water in the glass (Bardakta su var) **There isn't coke** in the can (Kutuda kola yok) **There is a lot of money** in the bank (Bankada çok para var) **There isn't any salt** in the soup (Çorbada hiç tuz yok)

HAVE GOT / HAS GOT

Bir şeye sahip olunup olunmadığını ifade etmek için kullanırız. There is - there are 'dan farkı sahiplikten bahsetmesidir. Yani 'Garajda bir araba var' derken 'There is - There are' kullanırken 'Benim bir arabam var' derken 'Have got - Has got' kullanırız.

(+)	Subject(Özne)	+	have/has	+	got	+	Object(Nesne)
(-)	Subject	+	haven't/hasn't	+	got	+	Object

I, YOU, WE, THEY **have got** alırken HE, SHE, IT **has got** alır.

Examples:

1-A) Have you got any brothers or sisters?

B) I've got two brothers and a sister. 2- A) Has your uncle got much money?

B) No he hasn't got much money.
He's poor. 3- A) Have your
grandparents got a big house?
B) No they haven't got a big house. They've got
a small one. 4- A) How much time have we got?
B) I am afraid We haven't got
enough time. 5- A) Has your
husband got a good job?
B) He hasn't got even a job. He is unemployed.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1	2	3	4	5	
BEN I	BENİ-BANA ME	BENİM MY	BENİMKİ MINE	KENDİKENDİ(ME-Mİ) MYSELF	
SEN YOU	SENİ-SANA YOU	SENİN YOUR	SENİNKİ YOURS	KENDİKENDİ(NE-Nİ) YOURSELF	
O(bay) HE	ONU-ONA HIM	ONUN HIS	ONUNKİ HIS	KENDİKENDİ(NE-Nİ) HIMSELF	
O(bayan) SHE	ONU-ONA HER	ONUN HER	ONUNKİ HERS	KENDİKENDİ(NE-Nİ) HERSELF	
O(cansız, hayvan) IT	ONU-ONA IT	ONUN ITS	ONUNKİ ITS	KENDİKENDİ(NE-Nİ) ITSELF	
BİZ WE	BİZİ-BİZE US	BİZİM OUR	BİZİMKİ OURS	KENDİKENDİMİZ(E-İ) OURSELVES	
SİZ YOU	SİZİ-SİZE YOU	SİZİN YOUR	SİZİNKİ YOURS	KENDİKENDİNİZ(E-İ) YOURSELVES	
ONLAR THEY	ONLARI-ONLARA THEM	ONLARIN THEIR	ONLARINKİ THEIRS	KENDİKENDİLERİN(E-İ) THEMSELVES	

Note 1

1.bölümü kişiler özne durumunda olduğunda kullanırken 2. bölümü kişiler nesne olduğunda kullanırız.

I like him (Ben onu severim) Özne Nesne
They looked at us (Onlar bize baktı) Özne Nesne

Note 2

3. bölüm sahiplik bildirir ve yanına MUTLAKA bir isim alırken 4. bölüm de sahiplik bildirir ve yanına isim almadan o ismin de yerine kullanılır.
My car is red. Yours is yellow. (Benim arabam kırmızı. Seninki sarı) Your car is yellow. Mine is red. (Senin araban sarı. Benimki kırmızı)

İsimlere sahiplik eki eklerken o isime ('s) eklenir fakat kelime çoğulsa ve sonunda (s) çoğul eki varsa sadece (') ekleriz.

Tom's ball is small. **Joe and Sue's** are big (Tom'un topu küçük. Joe ve Sue'ninkiler büyük)

Boys' clothes are generally dark colours (Erkek çocukların kıyafetleri genelde koyu renktir)

Note 3

5.bölüm dönüşlülük varsa yani eylemi yapanla etkilenen aynı kişiye kullanırız. Ayrıca bir şeyi kendi başına yapabileceğinden

bahsediyorsak genelde BY ile kullanırız. Ama 'by' eklemek şart değildir

You love yourself (Sen kendini seviyorsun)

I can do it by myself(Ben onu kendim yapabilirim)

They can go there by themselves(Onlar oraya kendileri gidebilirler)

EXERCISES 3 : Doğru seçeneği seçin

- 1- I like my friends because...are very friendly.
A) We B)Us C)They D)Their
- 2- My uncle is a doctor and works in a big hospital.
A) He B)She C)Him D)Her
- 3- My cousins and I are very fat. So should go on a diet.
A) I B)We C)Our D)They
- 4- I have a new car and colour is red.
A) It B)Its C)They D)My
- 5- I saw.....at the party last night. She was wearing a mini-skirt
A) her B)him C)she D)you
- 6- My grandparents live in London. I visited...last year
A) him B)them C)he D)they
- 7- We were at the party too but you didn't see
A) I B)me C)my D)us
- 8- I am very handsome but she doesn't find..attractive.
A) her B)me C)him D)I
- 9- I do my homework at home by
A) it B)mine C)itself D)myself
- 10-.....Altay washes car on his own
A) himself B)her C)his D)its
- 11- I usually finish my homework but my sister never finishes
A) herself B)her C)hers D)she
- 12-.....The sofas were a nice colour, but I didn't like.....shape much.
A) them B)its C)it D)their
- 13-.....Elisa and Susana are good friends study English at school
A) She B)They C)We D)I
- 14- These are my parents. The white car is
A) us B)their C)our D)theirs
- 15- We gave them telephone number, and they gave us.....
A) our / their B)our / theirs C)their / our D)their / ours
- 16- His aunt gets angry very quickly. She can't control.....
A) her B)hers C)she D)herself

PREPOSITIONS (EDATLAR)

❖ En çok karışan edat IN / ON / AT dir çünkü üçü de DE /DA anlamı taşır. Normalde IN = içinde - ON = üstünde - AT = de/da anlamındadır. Ama hem zaman hem de yerlerle kullanıldıklarında duruma göre değişebilirler.

IN Aylar (in June)

Mevsimler (in

Summer) Yıllar (in

1989)

Yüzyıllar (in 20ieth century)

Günün bazı bölümleri(in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening)

ON Günler (on Sunday)

Belirli tarihler (on 17th of July-önce gün verildiği için-)

(on Tuesday morning-önce gün

verildiği için) Belirli özel günler (on New Year's

Day, on Valentine's Day) Hafta içi derken (on

weekdays)

AT Saatler (at 3 o'clock)

Günün bazı bölümleri (at noon, at night, at midnight, at sunset, at sunrise)

Gün içindeki aktivite zamanları(at breakfast time, at lunch time,at

dinner time,at bed time) Bir günden uzun süreli özel kutlamalar (at

Christmas, at Easter.....)

Hafta sonu derken (at the weekend ama on weekend de kullanılabilir)

Note: (**in the past** = geçmişte, **in the future** = gelecekte, **at present** = şu anda)

Examples:

1-I have a meeting **at** 9am.

2- The shop closes **at** midnight.

3- Jane went home **at** lunchtime.

4- In England, it often snows **in** December.

5- Do you think we will go to Jupiter **in** the future?

6- There will be peace in the whole world **in** the twenty third century.

7- Do you work **on** Mondays?

8- Her birthday is **on** 21st November.

EXERCISES 4: **in, on, at** ile Boşlukları doldurun

.....wednesday	. winter	 2003	. summer
.....Teacher's Day	 january	 spring	7 pm.
.....monday	 the morning	. 21st of April	...may
..... 4 o'clock	sunday morning	22nd century	 5 am.
..... autumn / fall	 the evening	night	tuesday
.....september	october	november	Middle Age

.... .the afternoon
.....weekdays
.....march
.....thursday

..... noon
.....midnight
.....april
..... june

.....december
.....tuesday
.....saturday
.....july

..... 1979
.....friday
.....february
.....august

IN / INSIDE □ içinde

He is in his room.(O odasının içinde)
The keys are in the drawer. (Anahtarlar çekmecenin içinde)
There are eagles in the sky. (Gökyüzünde kartallar var.)
There is nothing inside the box.
(Kutuda hiçbir şey yok)

Note: Kıtalar, ülkeler, şehirler, vb de 'In' alır.

ON □ üzerinde

There are five glasses on the table. (Masanın üstünde 5 bardak var)
Your picture is on the wall. (Senin resmin duvarda)
My father is on the phone. (Babam telefonda)
There is a terrific movie on TV tonight. (Bu gece Tv'de müthiş bir film var)

Note: Elektronik aletler mesela telephone, television, computer, radio ayrıca bazı belli kelimeler mesela wall, beach, vb 'On' alır. Ayrıca bus, plane, ship, train, motorbike, bike, horse, donkey de 'On' alır. Bir yere ayakta gitmekten bahsediyorsak 'on foot' deriz ama herhangi bir araçla gidiyorsak 'by plane, by car, by train, by bus, etc....)deriz.

AT □ -de -da

She wasn't at home yesterday. (O dün evde değildi)
I work at the cinema. (Ben sinemada çalışıyorum)
My father is at work now. (Babam şimdi işte)
There is someone at the door. (Kapıda biri var)

Note:home, work, bus-stop, party 'At' ile kullanılır.

NEAR □ yakınında, yanında

My house is near the bank. (Evim bankanın yakınında)
The park is near the hospital. (Park hastanenin yakınında)
Is there a park near here? (Buraya yakın bir park var mı?)

NEXT TO / BESIDE □ yanında

She sits next to me in the class. (O sınıfta yanımda oturur)
Stay beside the car. (Arabanın yanında kal)

UNDER / BENEATH □ altında

There is a mouse under the table. (Masanın altında bir fare)

var) There is a big fish beneath the water. (Suyun altında büyük bir balık var)

IN FRONT OF □ önünde

The taxi is in front of the garage (Taksi garajın önünde)
Helin is singing in front of the class. (Helin sınıfın önünde şarkı söylüyor)

OUT OF / OUTSIDE □ dışına, dışında

I am looking out of the window. (Pencereden dışarıya bakıyorum)
Get out of the the class. (Sınıftan dışarı çık)

BEHIND □ arkasında

Your watch is behind the vase. (Saatin vazonun arkasında)
There is a big dog behind the fence. (Çitin arkasında büyük bir köpek var)

BETWEEN □ arasında

The teacher is between my desk and hers. (Öğretmen benim sıramla onunkinin arasında)
The child is walking between his mom and dad. (Çocuk anne ve babasının arasında yürüyor)

OPPOSITE / ACROSS □ karşısında

The pharmacy is opposite the street. (Eczane caddenin karşısında)
There are alligators across the river. (Nehirin karşısında timsahlar var)

INTO □ içine

He jumped into the water. (O suya(içine) atladı)
Add some sugar and eggs into the mixture. (Karışıma biraz şeker ve yumurta ekle)

UP □ yukarı

The monkey climbed up the tree. (Maymun ağaca tırmandı)
I walked up the hill. (Tepeye yürüdüm)

DOWN □ aşağı

I fell down by accident. (Kaza eseri yere düştüm)

ABOVE □ yukarıda, üstte (birbirine temas olmadan)

The cupboard is above the sink. (Dolap lavabonun yukarısında)
His apartment is above ours. (Onun dairesi bizimkinin üstünde)

BELOW □ altında, aşağıda (birbirine temas olmadan)

They live two floors below. (Onlar iki kat aşağıda yaşıyorlar)
There is a plane below the cloud. (Bulutun altında bir uçak var)

AWAY □ uzağa, uzakta

I live away my hometown. (Memleketimden uzakta yaşıyorum)
Keep the matches away the children. (Kibritleri çocuklardan uzakta tutun)

ALONG □ boyunca

Go along this street. (Bu cadde boyunca git)
We swam along the river yesterday. (Dün nehir boyunca yüzdük)

AROUND / ROUND □ çevresinde, etrafında

We sat around the fire. (Ateşin çevresine oturduk)
The world turns round the sun. (Dünya güneşin etrafında dönüyor)

THROUGH □ içinden, arasından (ikiden fazla şeyin arasında)

I like walking through the trees. (Ağaçların arasında yürümeyi severim)
There is a small house through the skyscrapers. (Gökdelenlerin arasında küçük bir ev var)

TO □ -e, -a

I am going to school now. (Şimdi okula gidiyorum)
I gave the gift to Kate. (Hediyeyi Kate'e verdim)
Talk / Speak to me (Konuş benimle)

FROM □ -den, -dan

I come from England. (İngiltere'den geliyorum)
I received a postcard from my penfriend. (Mektup arkadaşımından bir kartpostal aldım)

FOR □ için

I have a present for you. (Senin için bir
hediyem var) Mum is looking for the slippers.
(Annem terlikleri
arıyor)

BY □ tarafından, ile

I often travel by train.

(Ben genellikle trenle seyahat ederim)

You should do it by yourself.

(Onu kendin yapmalısın)

The meeting was postponed by the manager.
ertelendi)

(Toplantı müdür tarafından)

OF □ -in, -ın

One of the legs of the table is broken. (Masanın ayaklarının biri kırık)

The weather of Australia is generally hot. (Avustralya'nın havası

genelde sıcaktır) I miss the people of my country. (Ülkemin
insanlarını özleyorum)

AFTER □ sonra

There is a mosque after the hospital. (Hastaneden sonra bir cami var)

I will come after I finish my homework.
geleceğim)

(Ben ödevimi bitirdikten sonra)

BEFORE □ önce

She sets the table before her husband comes home (O kocası eve
gelmeden önce masayı kurar) Turn right before the traffic lights.

(Trafik ışıklarından önce sağa

dön)

WITH □ ile

I have lunch with my colleagues. (Ben öğle yemeğini iş

arkadaşlarımla yerim.) I clean home with my flatmates.

(Ben

evi ev arkadaşlarımla temizlerim.)

I can't get along with my classmates. (Ben sınıf arkadaşlarımla geçinemem)

WITHOUT □ -siz, -sız

Don't go out without umbrella.

(Dışarı şemsiyesiz

çıkma) I can't live without you.

(Ben sensiz

yaşayamam)

DURING □ boyunca

Don't talk during the exam.

(Sınav boyunca

konuşmayın) I was sad during the day yesterday. (Dün gün

boyunca üzgündüm)

ABOUT □ hakkında, yaklaşık

I know everything about you. (Senin hakkındaki her şeyi biliyorum) There is something weird about Mary. (Mary ile ilgili garip bir şey var)
The rent of the house is about three hundred dollars. (Evin kirası yaklaşık üç yüz dolar)

EXERCISES 5: Boşlukları edatlarla doldurun

IN / INSIDE □ <i>içinde</i>	ON □ <i>üzerinde</i>	AT □ <i>-de -da</i>
NEAR □ <i>yakınında, yanında</i>	UNDER / BENEATH □ <i>altında</i>	NEXT TO / BESIDE □
yanında	OUT OF / OUTSIDE □ <i>dışına, dışında</i>	BEHIND □
arkasında	BETWEEN □ <i>arasında</i>	OPPOSITE / ACROSS □
karşısında	INTO □ <i>içine</i>	
UP □ <i>yukarı</i>	DOWN □ <i>aşağı</i>	ABOVE □ <i>yukarıda,</i>
üstte	BELOW □ <i>altında, aşağıda</i>	AWAY □ <i>uzağa,</i>
uzakta	ALONG □ <i>boyunca</i>	AROUND / ROUND □
çevresinde	THROUGH □ <i>içinden, arasından</i>	TO □ <i>-e, -a</i>
FROM □ <i>-den, -dan</i>	FOR □ <i>için</i>	BY □ <i>tarafından,</i>
	ile	OF □ <i>-in, -ın</i>
AFTER □ <i>sonra</i>	BEFORE □ <i>önce</i>	WITH □ <i>ile</i>
WITHOUT □ <i>-siz, -sız</i>	DURING □ <i>boyunca</i>	ABOUT □ <i>hakkında,</i>
		yaklaşık

- 1- The train went.....the tunnel. (Tren tünele girdi)
- 2- Can you swim.....the river? (Nehir boyunca yüzebilir misin?)
- 3- The player could kick the ball.....the goal (Oyuncu topu kaleye vurabildi)
- 4- The moon goes.....the world (Ay dünya etrafında döner)
- 5- Would you put the butter back.....the fridge (Tereyağı dolaba geri koyabilir misin?)
- 6- Can you ski.....that hill? (O tepede kayak yapabilir misin?)
- 7- Monkeys can climb.....high trees. (Maymunlar yüksek ağaçlara tırmanabilir.)
- 8- What should be..... a letter? (Bir mektupta neler olmalı?)
- 9- Louise fell..... the ladder. (Louise merdivenden aşağı düştü)
- 10- Barbara usually walks..... work. (Barbara genelde işe yürür)
- 11- I go to school.....foot. (Okula yürüyerek giderim)
- 12- I am looking the bank. (Bankayı arıyorum)
- 13- Stay..... him. He is dangerous. (Ondan uzak dur. O tehlikeli)
- 14- I would like to walk.....the beach. (Sahilde(plajda) yürümek)
- 15- Let's wait..... the taxi here. (Hadi taksi için burada bekleyelim)
- 16- Will you go.....the post office? (Postaneye gidecek misin?)
- 17- This fast train travels.....Berlin Paris. (Bu hızlı tren Berlin'den Paris'e gider)
- 18- The players are waiting at the back.....the stage. (Oyuncular sahnenin arkasında bekliyor)
- 19- Don't go(Uzağa gitme)
- 20- Mr Ethan lives the big house on the corner. (Bay Ethan kösedeki büyük evde yaşıyor)
- 21- Put the coffee table the room. (Sehpayı odaya koy)
- 22- Banks are open..... Monday.....Friday. (Bankalar Pazartesi'den Cuma'ya açıktır)
- 23- He opened the chest.....a screwdriver. (O sandığı tornavidayla açtı)
- 24- There is a Turkish flag on the top.....the hill. (Tepenin zirvesinde bir Türk bayrağı var)
- 25- A comes..... B in the alphabet. (Alfabe'de A,B den önce gelir)
- 26- February comes January. (Şubat)

,Ocaktan sonra gelir)	
27- motor sürme)	Don't ride a motorbike.....a helmet. (Kasksız
28- sıfır derecenin altında buza dönüşür)	Water turns ice below zero Celsius. (Su
29- boyunca uyur.)	Water turns..... vapour above 100 Celsius. (Su yüz derecenin üstünde buhara dönüşür)
30- 31-I like sleeping my teddy bear. severim)	Bears sleep the winter. (Ayılar kış
32-The streets Malatya are too narrow.	(Oyuncak ayımla yatmayı
dardır) 33-A bee is flying..... the flowers. uçuyor)	(Malatya'nın caddeleri çok
34-What are the differences.....a laptop and a desktop? bilgisayar	(Bir arı çiçeklerin arasında
arasındaki farklar nelerdir?)	
35-.....There are about two hundred passengers the plane. (Uçakta yaklaşık iki yüz yolcu var)	
36- me..... the car. bekliyor)	My son is waiting..... (Oğlum arabada beni
37-I saw your girlfriend the cinema. sinemada gördüm)	(Kızarkadaşını
38-I hurted you.....mistake.	(Seni hatayla incittim)
39- The maid dropped the plate.....accident. (Hizmetçi tabağı kazayla düşürdü)	
40- ne var?)	What is there..... your bag? (Çantanda
41-A fly perched.....the wall.	(Duvara bir sinek kondu)
42- There are dark clouds.....the sky. (Gökyüzünde koyu bulutlar var)	
43- There are no passengers.....board now. (Gemide/uçakta şimdi hiç yolcu yok)	
44- komedi dizim şu anda yayında)	My favourite sitcom is air now. (Favori
45- arkadaşın telefonda)	
I- did everything..... you, honey.	Your boyfriend is the phone. (Erkek
	(Her şeyi senin için yaptım tatlım)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (BELGİSİZ ZAMİRLER)

Person (kişi)	Person (kişi)	Place (yer)	Thing (cansız şey)
EVERYbody (herkes)	EVERYone (herkes)	EVERYwhere (heryer)	EVERYthing (her şey)
SOMEbody (biri)	SOMEone (biri)	SOMEwhere (biryer)	SOMEthing (bir şey)
ANYbody (hiç kimse)	ANYone (hiç kimse)	ANYwhere (hiçbiryer)	ANYthing (hiçbirşey)
NObody (hiç kimse)	NO one (hiç kimse)	NOwhere (hiçbiryer)	NOthing (hiçbirşey)

NOTE 1: ‘NO ve ANY’ ile başlayan zamirler arasındaki fark ‘any’ nin hem yapı hem anlam olarak olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılırken ‘no’ nun yapı olarak olumlu anlam olarak olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılmasıdır. ‘no’ cümleye olumsuz bir anlamı kendiliğinden katar.

Example: There **isn’t** anybody here. (Burada hiç kimse yok) There **is** nobody here. (burada hiç kimse yok)
I **haven’t** got anywhere to go. (Gidecek hiçbiryerim yok) I **have** got nowhere to go. (Gidecek hiçbiryerim yok)

ANCAK ‘any’ nin de olumlu cümlelerde kullanıldığı olur. Fakat burada anlamı ‘herhangi’ dir.

Example: Anyone can do it. (Bunu herhangi biri yapabilir)
We can sleep anywhere. (Biz herhangi biryerde yatabiliriz)
I am hungry so I can eat anything (Açım bu yüzden her şeyi yiyebilirim) I am full so I can’t eat anything (Tokum bu yüzden hiçbir şey yiyemem)

NOTE 2 : Bunlar dışında belgisiz zamir olarak kullanılabilen birkaç zamir de şunlardır:

One = olan

The blue one is more expensive (Mavi olan daha pahalı)

Ones = olanlar

The big ones are more comfortable (Büyük olanlar daha rahat)

Other = diğeri, başka

I want the other[other one]
(Ben diğeri istiyorum)

Another = başka bir

I want another[another one]

Each = her bir	(Ben başka bir tane istiyorum) <u>Each</u> player plays well.
Eachother = birbirini	(Her bir oyuncu iyi oynuyor) My parents love <u>eachother</u>
One another =birbirini	(Ebeveynlerim birbirini seviyor) People should respect one another (İnsanlar birbirine saygı göstermeli)

ADVERBS (ZARFLAR)

Zarfların sıfatlardan farkı sıfatlar ismi nitelerken zarfların fiilleri niteleridir. Genelde sıfatlara **-LY** ekinin eklenmesiyle oluşurken bazen kelimelerin sıfat ve zarf halleri aynıdır Zarflarla ilgili bilmeniz gereken şey sorularda eğer anlamını bildiğiniz bir sıfata LY eklendiyse onun aslında farklı bir kelime olmadığını ve aynı anlamı taşıdığını hatırlamaktır.

□ beautiful = güzel (sıfat) She is a beautiful girl (O güzel bir kızdır) beautifully = güzelce (zarf) She walks beautifully (O güzel yürür)

□ careful = dikkatli (sıfat) He is a careful driver (O dikkatli bir sürücüdür) carefully = dikkatlice (zarf) He drives car carefully (O arabayı dikkatli sürer)

□ slow = yavaş (sıfat) Turtles are slow animals (Kaplumbağalar yavaş hayvanlardır) slowly = yavaşça (zarf) Turtles walk slowly (Kaplumbağalar yavaş yürür)

□ quick = hızlı (sıfat) He is a quick boss (O hızlı bir patrondur)
quickly = hızlı (zarf) Our new boss works quickly (Yeni patronumuz hızlı çalışır)

□ loud = gürültülü (sıfat) Teenagers like loud music (Ergenler gürültülü müzik sever) loudly = gürülülü (zarf) You mustn't speak loudly (Gürültülü konuşmamalısın)

□ fast = hızlı (sıfat) Ferrari is a fast car (Ferrari hızlı bir arabadır) fast = hızlı (zarf) I can run fast (Ben hızlı koşabilirim)

□ early = erken (sıfat) Baran misses the early lessons (Baran erken dersleri kaçırmaz) early = erken (zarf) He usually comes to work early (O genellikle işe erken gelir)

□ late = geç (sıfat) Don't call me at a late hour (Beni geç bir saatte arama) late = geç (zarf) Don't come to class late again (Sınıfa tekrar geç gelme)

□ hard = zor (sıfat) We have a hard exam tomorrow (Yarın zor bir sınavımız var) hard = sıkı (zarf) We are studying lesson hard (Biz sıkı ders çalışıyoruz) hardly = neredeyse hiç (zarf) The lazy hardly

study (Tembeller neredeyse hiç çalışmaz)

□late = geç (sıfat) Don't call me at a late hour (Beni geç bir saatte arama) late = geç (zarf) Don't come to class late again (Sınıfa tekrar geç gelme)

□ alone = yalnız (sıfat) I am alone at home today (Bugün evde yalnızım) lonely = yalnız (zarf) I feel lonely even in crowds (Kalabalıklarda içinde bile yalnız hissediyorum)

MODALS (DİLEK KİPLERİ)

CAN / CAN'T

Yetenek bildirir. Bir şeyi yapıp yapamayacağımızı ifade ederken kullanılır. Ayrıca ihtimalleri ifade ederken de kullanılabilir.

Shakira can dance well	(Shakira iyi dans edebilir)	(Yetenek)
He can't be out.	(O dışarıda olamaz)	(İhtimal)

(+) Subject + can + Verb(1) + Object
(-) Subject + can't + Verb(1) + Object

EXERCISES 6: *can / can't* ile boşlukları doldurun

- 1- I..... speak English but I.....speak it fluently.
- 2- Pamuk.....catch mice because it is very old and fat.
- 3- She.....sing well because her voice is terrible.
- 4- He.....play basketball very well because he is very tall and talented.
- 5 -I don't know the answer so I.....answer it now.
- 6-..... Sharon is good at playing piano but she.....play the violin.
- 7-.....You... pass the class if you don't study.
- 8-.....We run because we are tired.
- 9.....you speak Chinese?
- 10-.....Monkeys..... climb a tree but they.....swim well.
- 11-.....Chickens have got wings but they fly.

MAY / MAY NOT

İhtimal bildirir.

(+) Subject + may + Verb(1) + Object
(-) Subject + may not + Verb(1) + Object
(+?) May + + Verb(1) + Object

Subject

t

Examples:

1- He hates me. He may not come to my party (O benden nefret ediyor. Partime gelmeyebilir. 5-She looks tired. She may be ill. (O yorgun görünüyor. Hasta olabilir.)

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

Ought to (meli-malı) ile aynı anlamdadır. Tavsiyelerde ve hafif dereceli gerekliliklerde kullanılır.

- (+) Subject + should + Verb(1) + Object
(-) Subject + shouldn't + Verb(1) + Object

Examples:

- 1- I should study more (Daha fazla çalışmalıyım)
- 2- You should stop smoking (Sigara içmeyi bırakmalısın)
- 3- You shouldn't make noise (Gürültü yapmamalısın)
- 4- You ought to do your homework (Ödevini yapmalısın)
- 5- You ought not to eat junk food. You are overweight. (Abur cubur yememelisin. Kilolusun.)

EXERCISES 7: *should/shouldn't* ile boşlukları doldurun

- 1-.....What a shame! You be so selfish.
- 2-.....You... go on a diet to lose weight.
- 3- I think you.....try to speak to her.
- 4-.....Where we park our car?
- 5-.....I tell her the truth or I say nothing?
- 6-.....The kids spend so much time in front of the television.
- 7-.....You... speak to your parents like that.
- 8-.....People brush their teeth twice a day.
- 9-.....Younger people always show respect to the older people.
- 10-.....Drivers be more careful in dark.
- 11- I.....swim today. The sea looks dirty.

HAD BETTER / HAD BETTER NOT

Should ile yakındır ve (..... olsa iyi olur) anlamına gelir.

- (+) Subject + had better + Verb(1) + Object
(-) Subject + had better + Verb(1) + Object
not

Examples:

- 1- You had better tidy up your room. Otherwise your father will get angry with you.
- 2- We had better not be late. Otherwise We will miss the last bus.

EXERCISES 8: *had better/had better not* ile boşlukları doldurun

- 1-.....You... take an umbrella.It is going to rain.
- 2-I.....close the window.Or I will catch flu.
- 3-.....You... cheat in the exam.The teacher may notice it.
- 4-I.....put on a coat.I will be cold.
- 5-.....We sleep late. We should wake up early tomorrow.
- 6-.....You... leave me alone. Otherwise I will call the police.

MUST / MUSTN'T

Must(meli-malı)gereklik/zorunluluk bildirirken; Mustn't(memeli-mamalı)yasakları bildirir. Ayrıca yüksek dereceli ihtimalleri bildirmek için de kullanılabilir.

(+)Subje + must + Verb(1) + Object
ct
(-)Subjec+ mustn't + Verb(1) + Object
t

Examples:

- 1- You must obey the school rules. (Okul kurallarına uymalısınız)
- 2- You mustn't run in the corridors. (Koridorlarda koşmamalısınız) 3-I must pass the exam. (Sınavı geçmeliyim)
- 4- She must do her homework by herself. (O ödevini kendi yapmalı)
- 5- Her car is in the garage. She must be here. (Arabası garajda. O burada olmalı.)
- 6-I have spots on my face. I must have measles. (Yüzümde benekler var. Kızamık olmalıyım.)

EXERCISES 9: *must / mustn't* ile boşlukları doldurun

- 1-.....My sister is ill so she see the doctor before she gets worse.
- 2-.....Drivers stop at the red light.
- 3-.....Students throw litter on the floor or stairs.
- 4-.....People.....make noise in the library.They.....be quiet.
- 5-.....You light fires in the forests. It is very dangerous.
- 6-.....The lights are off.They be sleeping now.
- 7-.....Children eat junk food everyday.
- 8-I.....sleep late.I have school tomorrow.
- 9-I.....see a dentist.I have a terrible toothache.
- 10-I.....buy some new clothes for the party.I haven't got a fashionable one.

11-.....Visitors feed the animals in the zoo.

12-.....We hurry or we will miss the bus.

NEED / NEEDN'T

İhtiyaç duyup duymadığımız şeyleri ifade etmek için kullanılır. Zorunluluk yoktur.

(+) Subject + need + to Verb(1) + Object

(-) Subject + needn't + Verb(1) + Object

Examples:

1-I need to have a rest.I am bored and tired(Dinlenmeye ihtiyacım var.Sıkıldım ve Yorgunum) 2-She needs to study harder. She is very lazy. (Daha çok çalışmaya ihtiyacı var.O çok tembel.)

HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO

Must ile benzerdir. **Have to** gereklilik bildirirken; **don't have to** yapılmasına gerek olmayan şeyleri ifade etmek için kullanılır. Yani yapılıp yapılmaması kişinin kendi iradesine kalmıştır.

(+) Subject + have to / has to + Verb(1) + Object

(-) Subject + don't / doesn't + Verb(1) + Object

(+?) Do/Does + Subject + Verb(1) + Object
+ have to

Note: **Have to / Has to** olumlu olduğunda **Must** ile aynı görevde kullanılırken olumsuz olduğunda ise **have to** zorunluluktan çıkıp **musn't** tan çok daha başka bir anlam kazanarak "yapmaya gerek yok" anlamı kazanır. Zorunluluk yoktur. Needn't ile eşdeğerdir.

1- Tomorrow is holiday. I don't have to wake up early(Yarın tatil. Erken kalkmama gerek yok)

2- My uncle is very rich. He doesn't have to work.(Amcam çok zengin.Çalışmasına gerek yok)

EXERCISES 10: have to /has to / don't have to / doesn't have to

ile boşlukları doldurun 1-Students learn new English words for vocabulary lessons.

2-.....Selena clean her desk after the lesson.

3-.....You... lose weight.You are fit.

4-.....My boyfriend... call me everynight.Otherwise I get angry with him.

5-.....My fatherwork tomorrow because it is Sunday.

6-I.....borrow money from my friends.I have got enough money.

7-My mum.....cook today because we will eat out this evening.

8-A)..... you.....do your Maths homework now?

B)Yes, I.....Because I have maths tomorrow.

TENSES (ZAMANLAR)

PAST (geçmiş)	PRESENT (şu an)	FUTURE (gelecek)
<u>Simple Past Tense</u> Fiil Cümlesi (+) S + V2 + O (-) S + didn't + V1 + O (?) Did + S + V1 + O İsim Cümlesi (+) S + was / were (-) S + was / were + NOT (?) Was / Were + S	<u>Simple Present Tense</u> Fiil Cümlesi (+) S + V1 + O (-) S + don't/doesn't + V1 + O (?) Do/Does + S + V1 + O İsim Cümlesi (+) S + am / is / are (-) S + am / is / are + NOT (?) Am / Is / Are + S	<u>Simple Future Tense</u> Fiil Cümlesi (+) S + will + V1 + O (-) S + won't + V1 + O (?) Will + S + V1 + O İsim Cümlesi (+) S + will + be (-) S + won't + be (?) Will + S + be
<u>Past Continuous Tense</u> Fiil Cümlesi (+) S + was/were + Ving + O (-) S + wasn't/weren't + Ving + O (?) Was/Were + S + Ving + O İsim Cümlesi yoktur	<u>Present Continuous Tense</u> Fiil Cümlesi (+) S + am/is/are + Ving + O (-) S + am/is/are + not + Ving + O (?) Am/Is/Are + S + Ving + O İsim Cümlesi yoktur	<u>Future Continuous Tense</u> Fiil Cümlesi (+) S + will be + Ving + O (-) S + won't be + Ving + O (?) Will + S + be + Ving + O İsim Cümlesi yoktur

Simple Present Tense: Genel olayları, alışkanlıkları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Example: Bazen kitap okurum.

Simple Past Tense: Geçmişte olmuş bitmiş olayları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Example: Dün kitap okudum

Simple Future Tense: Gelecekte olacak olayları, planları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Example: Yarın kitap okuyacağım.

Present Continuous Tense: Şu an sürekliliği olan olayları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Example: Şimdi kitap okuyorum.

Past Continuous Tense: Geçmişte belli sürekliliği olan olayları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Example: Dün aradığımda kitap okuyordum.

Future Continuous Tense: Gelecekte belli sürekliliđi olan olayları ifade ederken kullanılır.

Example: Yarın bu saatte kitap okuyor olacađım.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (BASİT GENİŞ ZAMAN)

Sürekli tekrarlanan eylemlerde, alışkanlıklarda, evrensel gerçekler ve genellemelerde, herhangi bir olayı hikâye gibi anlatırken kullanılır.

(+) Subject	+ Verb(1)	+ Object
(-) Subject	+ don't / doesn't	+ Verb(1) + Objec t
(+?) Do / Does	+ Subject	+ Verb(1 + Objec t
(-?) Don't / Doesn't	+ Subject	+ Verb(1 + Objec t

Note 1: İngilizce'de eğer varsa yer(Place) ve zaman(Time) cümlenin en sonunda kullanılır.

Note 2: Geniş zamanda *Olumlu Düz Cümlelerde* özne 'He, She, It' ise fiile '-s, -es, -ies' takılarından biri getirilir. *Olumsuz Düz Cümlelerde ve Olumlu/Olumsuz Sorularda* ise 'I, You, We, They' özne olduğunda **yardımcı fiil** olarak 'do, don't' getirilirken özne 'He, She, It' olduğunda **yardımcı fiil** olarak 'does, doesn't' getirilir ve artık fiile '-s, -es, -ies' takılarının getirilmesine gerek kalmaz.

(+)	(-)	(?)
I play	I don't play	Do I play?
You play	You don't play	Do you play?
He plays	He doesn't play	Does he play?
She plays	She doesn't play	Does she play?
It plays	It doesn't play	Does it play?
We play	We don't play	Do we play?
They play	They don't play	Do they play?

Time Expressions:

Geniş zamanda en çok kullanılan zaman belirteçleri **every(her)**, **once a day** (günde bir) , **twice a week** (haftada iki kere), **three times a month** (ayda üç kere), **four times a year** (yılda dört kere) ve benzeridir.

I visit my grandparents **everyday / every morning / every Sunday** etc.

My mother cleans home **on Fridays / at weekends / in the mornings** etc.

I brush my teeth **once a day / twice a day / three times a day** etc.

My uncle visits us **once a month / twice a month / four times a year** etc.

Frequency Adverbs (Sıklık Zarfları):

Geniş zamanda sıklık zarfları da çok kullanılır. Sıklık zarfları zaman belirtse de cümlenin sonunda değil öznenin hemen sonra kullanılır. Bazıları şunlardır.

Always(daima) She always listens to classical music. (O daima klasik müzik dinler) **Usually(genellikle)** I usually wake up late.

(Ben genellikle geç uyanırım) **Often(sık sık)** They often visit us. (Onlar sık sık bizi ziyater eder) **Sometimes(arasıra, bazen)** He sometimes writes me a letter. (O bazen bana mektup yazar) **Rarely(nadiren)** I rarely drink alcohol. (Ben nadiren alkol içerim) **Never(asla, hiç[cümleyi tek başına olumsuz yapar])** I never smoke. (Ben asla sigara içmem)

Examples:

I play tennis.	(Ben tenis oynarım)
I don't watch horror movies.	(Ben korku filmleri izlemem)
Do you like Turkish food?	(Sen Türk yemeklerini sever misin?)
He never forgets his wallet.	(O cüzdanını asla unutmaz)
The sun doesn't circle the Earth.	(Güneş dünyanın çevresinde dönmez)
She doesn't study lesson.	(O ders çalışmaz)
The train leaves at 8 am. every morning.	(Tren her sabah saat sekizde hareket eder)
Birds don't like cats.	(Kuşlar kedileri sevmez)

EXERCISES 11: Fiilin doğru haliyle

boşluğu doldurun 1-She (read) books

every day.

2- They (come) to school by minibus.

3-.....Canan (work) very hard at home.

4-I.....(like) sitting at the seaside in Alanya.

5-.....We always (do) the exercises very carefully.

6-.....Elif never (cook) meals to us at home.

7-.....Some students (drive) very fast at school campus.

8-.....He (speak) two languages; English and French.

9-.....We (watch) good films on TV every day.

10-.....Furkan (play) computer games at home.

11- Harun (go) to bed at 9 every night.

12-.....Enes (play) the piano very well.

13- She (do) all the work alone.

14-.....Even best students (make) mistakes in final exams

15-.....He usually (get) high marks in exams.

16- The bus(leave) at 5 o'clock .

17-.....The class (begin)at 8:15

18-.....We (do) a lot of favors to the poor .

19-.....They
(speak)Turkish well because they (live).....in Turkey.

20-.....We (not/wake up)early at the weekends.

21-.....She always(listen to)her parents.

22-..... you (eat) chocolate cake?

23-.....His sister sometimes (go)abroad.

24- One of my friends.....(ride)bicycle very well.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (BASİT GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN)

Geçmişte olmuş bitmiş olayları ve geçmişteki alışkanlıkları ifade ederken kullanılır.

(+) Subject	+Verb(2)	+ Object	
(-) Subject	+didn't	+ Verb(1)	+ Object
(+?) Did	+Subject	+ Verb(1)	+ Object
(-?) Didn't	+Subject	+ Verb(1)	+ Object

Note : Geçmiş zamanda Olumlu düz cümlelerde fiilin 2. halini kullanırız.
Fakat olumsuz düz cümlelerde ve sorularda 'do/don't'un 2. hali olan 'did/didn't' yardımcı fiilleri kullanılır ve bunlar zaten cümleyi geçmişe çevirdiğinden tekrar fiilin 2. halini kullanmaya gerek kalmaz. Fiilin 1. halini kullanırız.

(+)	(-)	(?)
I played <u>ed</u>	I didn't play	Did I play?
You played <u>ed</u>	You didn't play	Did you play?
He played <u>ed</u>	He didn't play	Did he play?
She played <u>ed</u>	She didn't play	Did she play?
It played <u>ed</u>	It didn't play	Did it play?
We played <u>ed</u>	We didn't play	Did we play?
They played <u>ed</u>	They didn't play	Did they play?

Time Expressions:En çok kullanılanlar ; **yesterday** (dün), **last**(geçen), **ago**(önce) dir.

I went to cinema **last night / last Friday / last week / last month / last year** etc

I saw my uncle **one minute ago /two hours ago / three days ago / four weeks ago**.....etc

We watched a terrific film **yesterday / yesterday morning /yesterday evening**.....etc

Examples:

- 1-I saw a movie yesterday afternoon. (Dün öğlen bir film izledim.)
- 2-I didn't see him yesterday. (Dün onu görmedim.)
- 3- My cousin travelled to Italy last year. (Kuzenim geçen yıl İtalya'ya seyahat etti.)
- 4-I finished my homework at 9 o'clock. (Ödevimi saat 9'da bitirdim.)
- 5- My father arrived home late last night. (Babam geçen gece eve geç vardı.)
- 6- Arda lived in London for 5 years. (Arda Londra'da 5 yıl yaşadı)
- 7- Did you attend the meeting last week?

- 8- *(Geçen hafta toplantıya katıldın mı?)*
Did you talk to your parents about the trip.
(Gezi hakkında ebeveynlerinle konuştun mu?)
- 9- Did you play snowball when you were a
child? *(Çocukken kartopu oynadın mı?)*
- 10- When did you start doing your homework?
(Ne zaman ödevini yapmaya başladın?)
- 11- How long did you wait for them? *(Onları ne kadar süre bekledin?)*
- 12-I didn't have a bike when I was 5 years old. *(Beş yaşındayken bisikletim yoktu.)*
- 13-Nobody danced with me at the party. *(Kimse partide benimle dans etmedi.)*

EXERCISES 12 : Fiilin doğru haliyle boşluğu doldurun

- 1-I.....(have) an important meeting yesterday.
- 2-.....anyone (call)when I was out?
- 3-.....My brother (get) a new job in Madrid last year.
- 4-A)When Colombus.....(discover) America?
B)He.....(discover)America in 1492
- 5-A)Who.....(invent)the bulb?
B)Edison.....(invent)the bulb many years ago.
- 6-A)When you.....(graduate) from university?
B)I.....(graduate) when I.....(be) 24 years old.
- 7-A)What time your parents.....(wake up) this morning?
B)They.....(wake up) at nine am.
- 8-A)Why..... your husband.....(leave) you?
B)Because he.....(fall)in love with another woman.
- 9-..... We always.....
(have) chicken at Christmas when I.....(be)a child.
- 10-.....The
students.....(not/understand)the problem at the first
time so their teacher. (explain)the solution again.
- 11-I(knock)the door twice but nobody.....(answer).
- 12-..... My father.....
(think)a lot and finally.....(choose)the red car.
- 13-..... The pupils.....
(be)very noisy so the principal.....(get)angry with them.
- 14-.....The tourists (buy)some souvenirs from the gift shop.
- 15-.....The drunk driver (cause)a lot of problems last
night.
- 16-.....He.....(run)out of money so he
.....(sell)his car and house.
- 17-..... you... (call)your best friend on her birthday?
- 18-.....My classmates (not/join)my birthday party last
weekend.However
I.....(have)very good time with my roommates.
- 19-.....My colleagues (prepare)a surprise welcome party to
the new boss yesterday.
- 20-A)When.....(be)you born?
B)I.....(be)born in 1978.

- 21-..... My father.....(be)late for
work today so he.....(not/read)the newspaper.
- 22-..... There was so much noise last
night so I.....(not/sleep)well
- 23-..... I.....(not/
help)him for the gardening because he.....(not/deserve)it
- 24-..... We.....(move)to Adana
last year because my husband.....(have)a new job there

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (BASİT GELECEK ZAMAN)

İngilizcede iki türlü gelecek zaman kullanımı vardır. Bunlar WILL ve BE GOING TO dur.

WILL:

(+) Subject	+will	+Verb(1)	+ Object
(-) Subject	+won't	+Verb(1)	+ Object
(+?) Will	+Subject	+ Verb(1)	+ Object
(-?) Won't	+Subject	+ Verb(1)	+Object

(+)	(-)	(?)
I will play	I won't play	Will I play?
You will play	You won't play	Will you play?
He will play	He won't play	Will he play?
She will play	She won't play	Will she play?
It will play	It won't play	Will it play?
We will play	We won't play	Will we play?
They will play	They won't play	Will they play?

BE GOING TO:

(+) Subject	+ am/is/are	+ going to	+ Verb(1)	+ Object
(-) Subject	+ am not/isn't/aren't	+ going to	+ Verb(1)	+ Object
(+?) Am/Is/Are	+ Subject	+ going to	+ Verb(1)	+ Object
(-?) Am not/Isn't/Aren't	+ Subject	+ going to	+ Verb(1)	+ Object

I → am **Warning: (Uyarı)** Gelecek zamanda kullanılan 'am, is, are' **He, She, It → is** 'going to' ile birleşerek 'ecek-acak' anlamı katar. Yani isim **We, You, They → are** cümlelerinde olduğu gibi ana fiil DEĞİL yardımcı fiildir.

(+)	(-)	(?)
I m going to play	I m not going to play	Am I going to play?
You're going to play	You aren't going to play	Are you going to play?
He's going to play	He isn't going to play	Is he going to play?
She's going to play	She isn't going to play	Is she going to play?
It's going to play	It isn't going to play	Is it going to play?
We're going to play	We aren't going to play	Are we going to play?
They're going to play	They aren't going to	Are they going to play?

	play	
--	------	--

Time Expression: Gelecek zamanda en çok kullanılan zaman belirteçleri şunlardır.

tomorrow (yarın), **next** (gelecek), **later**(sonra) dır.

I'm going to do sports **tomorrow / tomorrow morning / tomorrow afternoon**.....etc

We're going to be in Tokio **next Wednesday /next week / next month / next year**.....etc

He's going to leave here **two hours later / three days later / four months later**.....etc

Examples:

1- There are dark clouds in the sky. It is going to rain soon. (Gökyüzünde koyu bulutlar var. Yakında yağmur yağacak)

2- We have got two tickets. We're going to go to cinema at two pm. (Bizim iki biletimiz var. Saat ikide sinemaya gideceğiz.)

5-I applied for a Spanish course. I am going to be in Madrid this summer. (İspanyolca kursuna başvurdum. Bu yaz Madrid'de olacağım.)

6-I think he will come soon (Sanırım yakında gelecek)

7-I guess she will break up with you (Tahminime göre o senden ayrılacak)

EXERCISES 13: will / won't ile boşlukları doldurun

1-I.....(not/pack) the lunch basket now.It is still hot.

2-I can't find the way.I.....(ask)somebody the way.

3-A)Where you.....(keep) that hamster,son?

B)Mom! I.....(breed)it in a cage.

4-I guess the rain.....(not/stop) in the afternoon.

5-I hope he.....(not/miss) the train to Manchester.

6-.....I'm afraid my girlfriend... (dye)her hair blue.

7-A)I have to go to work early tomorrow.

B)OK.I.....(prepare)breakfast early tomorrow morning.

8-A)Our garden is barren.

B)I.....(plant) some trees soon.

9-A)I can't reach the vase on the shelf.

B)Let me help you.I.....(take)it for you.

10-A)..... they.....(walk) to the stadium?

B)I think so.They.....(not/take)a taxi.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (ŞİMDİKİ ZAMAN)

Konuşma esnasında gerçekleşen olayları ifade etmek için kullanılır. Ayrıca bazen yakın gelecek zaman yerine de kullanılabilir.

(+) Subject	+ am/is/are	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object
(-) Subject	+ am/is/are NOT	+ Verb(ing)	+ Objec t
(+?) Am/Is/Are	+ Subject	+ Verb(ing)	+ Objec t
(-?) Am/Is/Are NOT	+ Subject	+ Verb(ing)	+ Objec t

(+)	(-)	(?)
I am playing	I am not playing	Am I playing?
You are playing	You aren't playing	Are you playing?
He is playing	He isn't playing	Is he playing?
She is playing	She isn't playing	Is she playing?
It is playing	It isn't playing	Is it playing?
We are playing	We aren't playing	Are we playing?
They are playing	They aren't playing	Are they playing?

Time Expressions:

Şimdiki zamanda en çok kullanılan zaman belirteçleri **now**(şimdi), **right now**(tam olarak şimdi), **at the moment**(şu anda), **at present**(şu anda), **currently**(şu anda) dır Yakın gelecek zamanda ise **soon**(yakında), **tomorrow**(yarın) ve benzeri gelecek zaman belirteçleriyle kullanılabilir.

EXERCISES 14: (Fill in the blanks)

- 1-.....John (read) a science fiction book now.
- 2-.....What.....you (do) tonight?
- 3-.....John and Peter (work) late today.
- 4-.....Silvia.....
(not/listen to) music now.They.....(study)
- 5-.....Maria (sit)next to Paul.
- 6-.....How many students.....you...
.....(study) with?
- 7-.....Answer the phone!It (ring)
- 8-.....Someone (knock on) the door.Open it!

9-.....My father (look for)his glasses right now.

10-.....Which book you... (read) currently?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (GEÇMİŞTE DEVAMLILIK)

Geçmişte devam etmekte olan olayları ifade etmek için kullanılır. Mesela (Annem bulaşıkları yıkıyorken parmağını kesti) cümlesinde parmak kesme fiili Simple Past ile kullanılırken bulaşıkları yıkamak Past Continuous tense ile kullanılır.

(+) Subject	+ was/were	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object
(-) Subject	+ wasn't/weren't	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object
(+?) Was/Were	+ Subject	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object
(-?) Wasn't/Weren't	+ Subject	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object

(+)	(-)	(?)
I was playing <u>ing</u>	I was not playing <u>ing</u>	Were I playing?
You were playing <u>ing</u>	You weren't playing <u>ing</u>	Were you playing?
He was playing <u>ing</u>	He wasn't playing <u>ing</u>	Was he playing?
She was playing <u>ing</u>	She wasn't playing <u>ing</u>	Was she playing?
It was playing <u>ing</u>	It wasn't playing <u>ing</u>	Was it playing?
We were playing <u>ing</u>	We weren't playing <u>ing</u>	Were we playing?
They were playing <u>ing</u>	They weren't playing <u>ing</u>	Were they playing?

Time Expressions:

Bu zamanda en çok kullanılan zaman belirteçleri **at this time yesterday**(dün bu zaman). Genelde **when**(diğinde), **while**(iken) ve benzeri zaman bağlaçlarıyla başka bir past tense ile birlikte kullanılırlar.

We were playing golf **at this time yesterday / at this time last week etc**
They were having holiday **at this time last summer / at this time last month etc**
I was sleeping **at ten am yesterday morning / at one pm yesterday afternoon etc**

I was having shower **when** you called mel ast night

They were doing their homework **while** I was watching TV

yesterday **While** my mother was washing the dishes , she

cut her finger two days ago **When** the lesson finished ,
many students were sleeping

WHEN / WHILE / AS zaman bağlaçları

When: -diğinde, -diğinde anlamındadır. Devamlılığı olmayan olayları anlatırken kullanılır.

While / As: ikisi de -ken anlamındadır. Devamlılığı olan olayları

anlatırken kullanılırlar. İki Türlü kullanımları vardır:

1- Geniş ve Gelecek zaman için kullanıldığında kullanım şekli şudur.

	☐	Simple Present Tense
WHEN Simple Present Tense	☐	Present Continuous Tense
WHILE / AS Present Continuous Tense	☐	Simple Future Tense
	☐	Future Continuous Tense

Examples:

- 1- When you arrive home I feel very happy (Sen eve vardığında ben çok mutlu hissediyorum)
- 2- When my father goes to work I will be at school (Babam işe gittiğinde ben okulda olacağım)
- 3- When she calls me I will be sleeping (O beni aradığında uyuyor olacağım)
- 4- While you are resting I am doing the housework alone (Sen dinlenirken ben ev işini tek başıma yapıyorum)
- 5- While my fiance is doing his military service I will stay at my father-in-law's house (Nişanlım askerliğini yaparken ben kayınbabamın evinde kalacağım)
- 6- As they are having dinner I will be serving them (Onlar akşam yemeğini yerken ben onlara hizmet ediyor olacağım)

2- Geçmiş zaman için kullanıldığında kullanım şekli şudur.

WHEN Simple Past Tense	☐	Simple Past Tense
WHILE / AS Past Continuous Tense	☐	Past Continuous Tense

Examples:

- 1- When you left home I felt very upset (Sen evi terk ettiğinde ben çok mutsuz

oldum)

2- When she entered my room I was lying on the bed (O odama girdiğinde ben yatakta uzanıyordum)

3- While they were playing soccer Their parents were watching them (Onlar futbol oynarken ebeveynleri onları izliyordu)

4- As he was watching TV he heard a noise (O televizyon izlerken bir ses duydu)

EXERCISES 15: *simple past ve past continuous* ile boşlukları doldurun

- 1-I.....(study) Physics when the teacher saw me.
- 2-They.....(eat) dinner when the earthquake occurred.
- 3-I(watch) TV when she.....(call) me
- 4-.....When the door.....(ring) he
.....(write) a farewell letter
- 5-.....While we
(have)picnic it.....(start) to rain
- 6-.....Sally.....(work)when Joe
.....(have) the car accident
- 7-.....While
Johny.....(sleep)last night Someone.....(steal)his car
- 8-I(study) while my mother.....(make)dinner
- 9-.....While Ellen and Roy
.....(read) Tim.....(listen to) radio
- 10-.....While my
parents.....(discuss) my grandparents.....(get)angry
- 11-.....While
you.....(have) good time in Europe I.....(cry) everyday
- 12-.....When I
.....(walk) into the office,some people.....(type)
Some(talk) on the phones, the boss.....(yell) directions
and many customers.....(wait) for aid and they.....(complain)
- 13-.....I.....(see) him while he
.....(drive) very fast and carelessly
- 14-.....They.....(help)me as I
.....(carry)my heavy suitcases up.
- 15-.....Two players(play) tennis when I arrived the court.
- 16-.....He.....(cancell)his
flight when we.....(call)him to come back.
- 17-.....We.....
...(watch) a movie when the screen.....(go)blank

- 18-..... My wife(pack)
the suitcases as I.....(look for) our passports
- 19-..... As
they.....(complain)about the weather the sun.....(rise)up
- 20-..... Sandra.....
..(wash)the dishes when a plate.....(fall)of the shelf
- 21-..... We.....
(not/cheat) when the teacher.....(take) our papers
- 22-A)What.....you.....(do)at this time yesterday?
B)I.....(help)my father for his stuff and we.....(chat)about life

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (GELECEKTE DEVAMLILIK)

Gelecekte devam etmekte olan olayları ifade etmek için kullanılır. Bu zamanı tek başına kullanabilirken aynı zamanda 'when' bağlacını getirerek simple present tense ile birlikte ya da 'while' bağlacını getirip present continuous tense cümlesiyle de kullanabiliriz.

(+)Subject	+ will	+be	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object
(-)Subject	+ won't	+be	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object
(+?)Will	+ Subject	+be	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object
(-?)Won't	+ Subject	+be	+ Verb(ing)	+ Object

Note 1: Buradaki '-be' 'VERBing' ile birleşince 'iyor' eki yerine geçer.

(+)	(-)	(?)
I will be playing	I won't be playing	Will I be playing?
You will be playing	You won't be playing	Will you be playing?
He will be playing	He won't be playing	Will he be playing?
She will be playing	She won't be playing	Will she be playing?
It will be playing	It won't be playing	Will it be playing?
We will be playing	We won't be playing	Will we be playing?
They will be playing	They won't be playing	Will they be playing?

Time Expressions:

Bu zamanda en çok kullanılan zaman belirteçleri **at this time**

tomorrow(yarın bu zaman) ve benzeridir.Ayrıca **when**(diğinde),

while(iken) gibi bağlaçlar ile başka cümlelerle birleşir.

We will be waiting for you **at this time tomorrow / at this time next week etc**

I will be working **when** you arrive the office

The children will be playing hide and seek **while** their mothers are gossiping

ATTENTION / DİKKAT:

Simple Future Tense ile Future Continuous Tense arasındaki fark şudur.

I'll have breakfast at 7 am. (7'de kahvaltıya başlayacağını anlarım)

I'll be having breakfast at 7 am. (7'den önce kahvaltıya başlayıp devam ettiğini anlarım)

EXERCISES 16: simple present and future continuous ile

boşlukları doldurun 1-This time next month I (sit)on a

beach

2-When you.....(arrive) probably I.....(pick)fruit

3-I guess when we.....(reach)England it.....(rain)

4-.....In a few days time we (fly)over the mountains in Switzerland.

5-.....Don't call me at 8 am.I (have)breakfast then

6-.....My parents.....(wait)for me when I.....(come)out the school

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Türkçe’de tam bir karşılığı yoktur. Aşağıdaki kullanım yerlerini bilmek gerekir.

a) Geçmişte başlamış ve etkisi devam eden olayları ifade etmek için Ex: Daha yeni parmağımı kestim kanıyor.

b) Geçmişte belirsiz bir zamanda yapılan eylemleri ifade etmek için. Ex: Şimdiye kadar çok güzel kitaplar okudum.

c) Geçmişten bu yana bir şeyin yapılıp yapılmadığını yapıldıysa kaç kere yapıldığını ifade eder Ex: Hayatımda hiç helikoptere binmedim ama 2 kez uçağa bindim.

(+)Subject	+ have/has	+ Verb(3)	+ Object
(-)Subject	+ haven’t/hasn’t	+ Verb(3)	+ Object
(+?)Have/Has	+ Subject	+ Verb(3)	+ Object
(-?)Haven’t/Hasn’t	+ Subject	+ Verb(3)	+Object

Note 1: Yardımcı fiil olarak ‘**I, YOU, WE, THEY**’ have ‘**HE, SHE, IT**’ ise has alır.

(+)	(-)	(?)
I have played	I haven’t played	Have I played?
You have played	You haven’t played	Have you played?
He has played	He hasn’t played	Has he played?
She has played	She hasn’t played	Has she played?
It has played	It hasn’t played	Has it played?
We have played	We haven’t played	Have we played?
They have played	They haven’t played	Have they played?

Time Expressions:

Bu zamanda en çok kullanılan zaman belirteçleri **since**(beri), **for**(dir-dır), **just**(daha yeni).

already(çoktan), **ever**(hiç), **never**(hiç), **yet**(henüz) ve benzeridir.

Since: Zamandan önce kullanılır. Mesela; Cuma, Ocak, Kış, 1989.....etc

Ex: I have been in Malatya since yesterday / last year / Tuesday / November / 2004....etc

For: Süreden önce kullanılır. Mesela; iki gün / beş saat / üç ay etc

Ex: My ex-boyfriend hasn’t called me for a month /two hours / three days / five weeks...etc

Just: Daha yeni olmuş olayları ifade eder.

Ex: I have just cut my finger. It is bleeding.(Daha yeni parmağımı kestim kanıyor)

Already: Çoktan olmuş olayları ifade eder.

Ex: My niece has already finished high school (Yiğenim çoktan liseyi bitirdi.)

Ever: Bir şeyin hiç yapılıp yapılmadığını sormak için sorularda kullanılır.

Ex: Have you ever seen a submarine in your life? (Hayatında hiç denizaltı gördün mü?) **Never:** Bir şeyin hiç yapılmadığını anlatmak için kullanılır.

Cümleyi kendiliğinden olumsuz yapar. Yani yapı olarak olumlu iken anlam

olarak olumsuzdur.

Ex: My son has never made me angry until now (Oğlum şimdiye kadar beni hiç kızdırmadı)

Yet: Sorularda ve Olumsuz düz cümlelerd kullanılır.

Ex: A)Have you finished your homework yet? (Ödevini şimdiye kadar bitirdin mi?) B)No, I haven't finished it yet (Hayır onu henüz bitirmedim)

EXERCISES 17 : (*Fill in the blanks with **Simple Past and Present Perfect***)

- 1-I.....(not/see) that movie yet.
- 2-.....My best friend and I (know)eachother for over fifteen years.
- 3-.....Orhan Pamuk... (write)many books in the last 10 years.
- 4-.....I.....(not/ have)this much fun since I.....(be)a kid
- 5-..... Things.....
.....(change)a great deal in Malatya.When we first.....(move) here about ten years ago,It.....(have)only one shopping centre.Since then people.....(build) two more big shopping centres.
- 6-.....You... (be)late for work too many times.You are fired!
- 7-.....My hometown is far away from the coast so I.....(never/see)the ocean
- 8-.....In the last hundred years,travelling.....(become)much easier and more comfortable.In the 19th century it.....(take)months to cross the ocean.
- 9-I can't believe how much you.....(change)since I last (see)you.
- 10-..... Our gardener.....(plant)seven oak trees since he.....(start)job
- 11-.....I.....(never/ visit)Africa but I.....(travel)to Asia several times.
- 12-A)..... you.....(see)Kate recently?
B)No.Moreover I.....(not/hear)from her since Christmas.
- 13-We.....(be)here since nine o'clock.Where.....you.....(be)?
- 14-A)..... anyone.....(see) Mike?
B)He.....(go)to Ireland for a seminar.
A)Really?.....you.....(ever/be)in Ireland before?
B)..... Yes, I.....
(be)there for six times since I.....(start)working here.
- 15-..... Celine.....
(not/visit)her hometown since she.....(leave)school.
- 16-.....I.....(not/date)anyone

since I.....(break up)with my ex-girlfriend.

17-.....The students(study)non-stop in the library for 3 hours.

18-.....My sister.....(have)a driving licence since she.....(be)eighteen.

19-.....Paula.....
.....(be)my best friend since we.....(be) children.

R

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N

G

1. KATE

My name is Catherine, but I'm called 'Kate' by my friends. I live near Leeds, in the north-east of England. I'm a dental nurse. I work for a young Australian dentist. He's very nice and he's a very good dentist, but I don't like my job very much. My sister is called Bianca. She's married with two children, a girl and a boy, and lives in a house near London, in a town called Enfield. She's a teacher. She teaches in a big school in the north of London. She likes her job very much. My brother's name is George. He doesn't have a job. He's unemployed.

- a. Her real name is Catherine **True / False**
- b. One of Kate's siblings works in a big school **True / False**

2. JIM

Jim Chapman, a famous cameraman, is the new assistant director of Video Sound, a large film company. It has fifty-two offices all over the world. Mr. Chapman is the first American to work at the company's Paris office in its thirty-year history. Mr. Chapman is not married. He's got a sister - Mary. She lives with her friend Paul in London. She goes to the Faculty of Arts at the University of London. There are also the Faculties of Science, Engineering, Medicine and Music there.

- a. Jim works for a big company **True / False**
- b. He is thirty years old **True / False**

3. THE NEW BAND

Sarah Jones, Pete Parsons and Bette Lord work in Manchester. Sarah is a secretary. Pete drives a taxi and Bette teaches music. But tonight they are in London. They're playing at The Cave. Who are they? They're the new band. From Monday to Friday they work in Manchester. At the weekend they sing in pubs and discos. They've got two jobs and they work very hard. Sarah Jones says, 'It isn't easy. I'm very busy. My office opens at 9.00 and I usually work from 9.00 to 5.00. I'm not working today because we're singing tonight in London'.

- a. The band has two members **True / False**
- b. Bette is actually a music teacher **True / False**

4. LONGLEAT HOUSE

Longleat House is 140 kilometres west of London, between the cities of Salisbury and Bath. The house is the home of Lord Bath and is about 400 years old. Visitors can walk through and look at the beautiful rooms and they can see the antique furniture in the rooms. There is also a Safari Park at Longleat House. Visitors can drive through the park and see many animals there. Longleat House is open every day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. The Safari Park is open

only in the summer.

- a. It is open 8 hours a day ***True / False***
- b. The Safari Park serves people four seasons ***True / False***

5. THE GARSTON FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Garston live in a small village near London. They've got two dogs. Their names are Bruce and Spot. The dogs eat meat, biscuits and special dog food. Mr. Garston buys their food in London because the shops in their village don't sell dog food. The Garstons have got neighbours, too, but they don't like Bruce and Spot because they've got a cat. The postman doesn't like the dogs, either. Mr. Garston goes to London every day because he works there. He comes home at six. The dogs always wait for him. They stand near the door and bark. They are happy because they go for a long walk in the 10 evening with Mr. Garston.

- a. Mr. Garston shops just in London because it is cheaper **True / False**
b. Only the neighbours of Mr. And Mrs. Garston don't like their dogs **True / False**

6. JOAN

Joan was a very good student when she was at school. Computers were very interesting for her so she wanted to work with computers. She finished school ten years ago and started to work as a computer programmer. Now she enjoys the work in the office very much. She can draw pictures with computers.

- a. Joan was interested in drawing pictures when she was a student **True / False**
b. She has been working as a programmer for a decade **True / False**

7. AMY'S RESTAURANT

Amy's Restaurant is an example of a good place to eat in Greenwich Village. It's a perfect place for students to eat lunch and dinner. It's clean, the service is fast and the prices are reasonable. Amy's has a different special every day. The special includes fish or meat, vegetables, a mixed salad, bread and butter, dessert and coffee or tea - all for \$3.45. The special and the other items on Amy's menu are always excellent for the prices.

- a. Amy's place is cost effective **True / False**
b. The menu includes both coffee and tea together **True / False**

8. SMALL CARS

When you go out, you can see a lot of cars, buses and trucks on the roads. The streets are always very crowded. Today, many people would rather use small cars. Small cars are cheaper and they are more economical because you can save petrol and you spend less money. These small cars are also safer because they can't go more than 100 kilometers per hour. In the future, a lot of people will probably use small cars, and probably these cars will use electricity so there will be less

pollution in cities.

- a. Small cars are more affordable but not safe enough ***True / False***
- b. Small cars can't go too fast ***True / False***
- c. Cars will likely run on electricity in the future ***True / False***
- d. Electrical cars will contaminate the environment more ***True / False***

9. HOME SWEET HOME

For many British people, a house is the most important thing in their lives. In fact, 60% of the population doesn't live in rented housing. They prefer to have their own houses, but prices are going up all the time, and many young people have not got enough money to buy a house. They live in small flats or in their parents' house (even when they are married). Prices are especially high in the southeast of England. In the north, and in Scotland, prices are quite low. Young people often buy old houses, perhaps more than a hundred years old because they are not so expensive. But they have to spend a lot of time and money on repairs and decoration.

- a. House is crucial for British people **True / False**
- b. More than half of people live in their own house instead of renting **True / False**
- c. Northern part is more inexpensive than Southern part **True / False**
- d. Old houses are cheaper and they don't need any repairment **True / False**

10. THE OSTRICH

The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. Africa and Arabia are the home of the ostrich, but we can see one in almost every zoo around the world. It has got wings but they are very small, so it cannot fly. Some male ostriches can be 2.5m in height and weigh from 90 to 135 kg. An ostrich has a small, flat head and a very long neck. Its legs are strong and thick. It is an excellent runner. It can run very fast - about 40 miles an hour. It is faster than a horse, but it is not the fastest animal. There are faster animals than the ostrich - for example, the antelope. The food of the ostrich is plants and some insects. Ostriches leave their eggs into holes in the sand. Sometimes there are 20 eggs in one hole. They are white and the largest eggs in the world. The female ostrich looks after the eggs in the daytime and the male ostrich at night.

- a. The ostrich is the largest animal in the world **True / False**
- b. It can live merely in Africa and Arabia **True / False**
- c. The ostrich feeds on solely plants **True / False**
- d. Both of the parents take care of their off spring **True / False**

11. MAHATMA GANDHI

Mahatma Gandhi was born in India in 1869. He became one of his country's leaders.

Life was difficult when he was young. He got married at the age of thirteen; a common custom in India at that time. He studied law at the university. He went to London and became a lawyer. Then he returned to his country. A few years later, he went to work in South Africa. He organised demonstrations and they sent him to prison several times. Twenty years later, he returned to India. There, he worked hard to help the poor. He played a very important role in the independence of India. A fanatic killed him in 1948.

- a.Marriage at a young age was unusual in India before ***True / False***
- b.He worked as a lawyer in London ***True / False***
- c.He stayed in prison for three decades ***True / False***
- d.He was a critical figure in India ***True / False***

12. THE MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY

At the end of the 19th century motor cars were made in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. They were not popular for many years because they were too expensive. They were very expensive because they were made in small workshops and not in factories. Mechanics had to make many small parts with the help of only a few machines.

At the beginning of the 20th century - in 1909 - the American engineer Henry Ford found a way to make cheaper cars very fast. He opened a factory. In his factory there were machines making the parts of the cars. This factory made one kind of motor car only - the famous Ford "Model T".

Ford has been one of the leading brand for more than a century and it still produces many different models.

- a. First motor cars were made at the end of 1800s. **True / False**
- b. First motor cars were made in huge factories **True / False**
- c. Ford's factory made several types of car **True / False**
- d. Ford has been in the market for about a century **True / False**

13. SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco is in the State of California in the west of the United States. It is near the Pacific Ocean. People think it is the capital of California, but it isn't. First, people from Spain lived there. Today, Austrians, Italians, Chinese and others live in the city with Americans.

The Chinese live in Chinatown. There are many Chinese restaurants there. The houses, post boxes and telephones in the streets are very interesting. This part of the town is exactly like China.

Fisherman's Wharf is another place where tourists want to go. You can find a table in a nice little restaurant near the sea there. You can eat sea food and look at the Golden Gate Bridge. You can watch the ships passing under it and the cars crossing it. The Golden Gate Bridge is the symbol of San Francisco. After you finish your meal, you can take a boat trip to Alcatraz. Alcatraz was a famous prison between 1866 and 1920, but only tourists go there now.

San Francisco is different from other American cities. It is more European. The sun always shines there and there are a lot of things you can do at night you can go to the nightclubs, discos, restaurants, cinemas and theatres. That's why a lot of young people want to live in San Francisco.

- a. Spanish are the majority in San Francisco **True / False**
- b. Chinatown is partly similar to China **True / False**
- c. Fisherman's Wharf is one of tourist attractions **True / False**

- d. The Golden Gate is a popular place ***True / False***
- e. Alcatraz is a prison for criminals these days ***True / False***
- f. Many young desire to reside in San Francisco due to sunny weather ***True / False***

V O C A B U L A R Y

DAYS - GÜNLER

Monday: Pazartesi
(mandey) **Tuesday:** Salı
(tuizdey) **Wednesday:**
Çarşamba (venîzdey)
Thursday: Perşembe
(törzdey) **Friday:** Cuma
(fıraydey) **Saturday:**
Cumartesi (sadurdey)
Sunday: Pazar (sandey)

MONTHS - AYLAR

January: ocak
(cenuâri) **February:**
şubat (februâri)
March: mart (març)
April: nisan (eypril)
May: mayıs (mey)
June: haziran
(cuğn) **July:**
temmuz (culay)
August: ağustos
(ôğgıst)
September: eylül
(septembır) **October:** ekim
(oğktôbır) **November:**
kasım (novembır)
December: aralık
(dısembır)

SEASONS - MEVSİMLER

Spring: ilkbahar (sıprığng)
Summer: yaz (samır)
Autumn / Fall: sonbahar
(oğdım / foğl)
Winter: kış (vîntır)

COLORS - RENKLER

Black: siyah (bılâğk)
Blue: mavi (buluğ)
Brown: kahverengi (bırağvn)
Cream: krem
(kırığm) **Gray /**
Grey: gri (gırey)
Green: yeşil
(gırığn) **Orange:**
turuncu (orınc)

Pink: pembe (pink) **Purple:**
mor (pörpıl) **Red:** kırmızı
(red) **Violet:** eflatun (vaylıt)
White: beyaz (vayt) **Yellow:**
sarı (yeloğv)
Light blue: açık mavi (laytbuluğ)
Dark blue: koyu mavi (darkbuluğ)

FAMILY AND RELATIVES
AİLE VE AKRABALAR

Aunt: hala / teyze (ânt)
Baby: bebek (beğbi)
Bachelor / Single: bekâr
(beçılır / singıl)
Bride: gelin (bırayd)
Brother: erkek kardeş (bırağdır)
Child:
çocuk
(çayld)
Cousin:
kuzen
(kâzın)
Daughter:
kız evlat
(doğdır)
Father:
baba
(fağdır)
Friend:
arkadaş
(firend)
Grandchild:
torun
(gırendçayld)
Grandfather:
dede
(gırendfağdır)
Grandmother:
nine
(gırendmadır)
Grandparents:
büyük ebeveynler
Groom: damat
(guruğm)
Husband: koca
(hazbınd)
Married: evli
(meğrîğd)
Mother:
anne (madır)
Nephew:
erkek yeğen
(nefyu)
Niece: kız
yeğen (niğs)
Orphan:
yetim/öksüz
(orfin)
Parents:
ebeveynler

(perınts) **Sister:** kız
kardeş (sistir) **Son:**
oğul (san)
Stepmom: üvey anne (sıtepmam)
Twins: ikizler (tıvînz)
Uncle: amca / dayı
(ankıl) **Wife:** karı / eş
(vayf)

JOBS - MESLEKLER

Accountant: muhasebeci
(ekâğntınt) **Actor /Actress:**
aktör/aktrist (âktır/aktrist)
Architect: mimar (arkîtekt)
Artist: ressam (ardist)
Author: yazar (âğthır)
Babysitter: bebek bakıcısı (beybisidir)
Baker: fırıncı (beykır)
Barber: berber
(barbır) **Boss:** patron
(bağs) **Butcher:**
kasap (buçır)
Carpenter: marangoz
(kârpıntîr) **Chemist:**
kimyager/eczacı (kemîst)
Cleaner: temizlikçi (kılîğnîr)
Coach: koç ((koğç)
Cook: aşçı (kûğk)

Customer: müşteri
(kastımığr) **Dentist:**
dişçi (dentîst) **Director:**
yönetmen (dîrektır)
Doctor: doktor (dağktır)
Engineer: mühendis
(enciniyır) **Farmer:** çiftçi
(fağrmır) **Fireman:**
itfaiyeci (fayrımın)
Florist: çiçekçi (florîst)
Football player: futbolcu
(fitboğl pîleyır)
Gardener: bahçıvan
(gağrdınır) **Grocer:** bakkal
(gıroğzır) **Greengrocer:**
manav (gırığn gıroğzır)
Hairdresser: kuaför
(heyırdıresır) **Housewife:** ev
hanımı (hâğzvayf) **Hunter:**
avcı (hantır)
Inspector: müfettiş
(înspektığr) **Journalist:**
gazeteci (cörnılîst) **King:**
kral (king)
Lawyer: avukat (loğyır)
Lecturer: okutman
(lâkçırır) **Manager:**
müdür (menıcıır)
Mechanic: araba tamircisi
(mekânîk) **Merchant:** tüccar
(möğrçınt) **Miner:** madenci
(maynır)
Minister: bakan
(minıstır) **Nurse:**
hemşire (nöğrs)
Officer: memur
(oğfısır) **Painter:**
boyacı (peyntır)
Plumber: suçu
(pılamır) **Policeman:**
polis (polismân)
Postman: postacı
(postmın)
President: cumhurbaşkanı
(pırezidınt)
Prince: prens (pırins)
Princess: prenses (pırınsees)
Psychologist: psikolog
(saykalocist) **Queen:** kraliçe
(kuiğn)
Sailor: denizci (seylır)
Secretary: sekreter

(sekritâri) **Security :** güvenlik
(sekûğrîti) **Scientist:** bilim adamı
(sayntîst)
Shop assistant: tezgâhtar (şoğp
asistınt)
Singer: şarkıcı (sîngîr)
Soldier: asker (solcır)
Student: öğrenci (sutûğdınt)
Surgeon: cerrah (sörcın)
Teacher: öğretmen (tiğçır)
Unemployed: işsiz (animpıloyd)
Vet: veteriner (vet)
Waiter / Waitress: garson (veytır)
Worker: işçi (vorkîr)

FOOD AND DRINKS
YİYECEK VE İÇECEKLER

Bake: fırında pişirmek (beyk)
Beef: sığır eti (biğf)
Beer: bira (bîyr)
Beverages:
içecekler
(bevırıcız) **Boil:**
haşlamak (boğyl)
Breakfast:
kahvaltı
(birekfîst) **Bread:**
ekmek (bired)
Butter:
tereyağı
(badır)
Cake: kek
(keyk)
Cheese:
peynir
(çığz)
Chicken:
tavuk
(çikın)
Cocoa:
kakao
(koğko)
Coffee:
kahve
(kaâfi)
Coke / Cola: kola
(koğk / koğla)
Cookie: kurabiye
(kûki) **Dessert:**
tatlı (dizöğrt)
Dinner: akşam yemeği (dinır)
Egg:
yumurta
(âğg)
Fish:
balık (fiş)
Flour: un
(filavır)
Fry:
kızartma
k (fıray)
Fruit juice: meyve suyu (furûğt
cûğz)
Honey: bal (haniğ)
Ice cream: dondurma (ays kırığm)
Jam: reçel (câm)
Lunch: öğle yemeği (lanç)

Macaroni / Pasta: makarna (makironi)
Meat: et (mîğt)
Milk: süt (mîlk)
Mineral water: maden suyu (minırıl vodır)
Mint: nane
(mînt) **Oil:**
sıvıyağ (oğyl)
Olive: zeytin
(oğlîv)
Olive oil: zeytinyağı (oğlîv oğyl)
Overcooked: çok pişmiş
(oğvırkuğkd) **Pepper:** biber (pepır)
Rice: pilav/pirinç (rays)
Salt: tuz (solt)
Soup: çorba (suğp)
Spice: baharat
(sıpay) **Steak:**
biftek (sıteyk)
Sugar: şeker
(şugır) **Tea:** çay
(tiğ)
Tuna: ton balığı (tûna)
Undercooked: az pişmiş
(andırkûğkd) **Water:** su
(vadır)
Wine: şarap (vayn)

ANIMALS - HAYVANLAR

Ant: karınca

(ent) **Bat:**

yarasa (bet)

Bear: ayı

(beğr) **Bee:**

arı (biğ) **Bird:**

kuş (böğrd)

Bull: boğa

(buğl)

Butterfly: kelebek

(badırfilay)

Camel: deve (kemıl)

Cat: kedi (ket)

Caterpillar: tırtıl (kedirpılır)

Cattle: sığır (kediğl)

Chicken / Hen: tavuk (çikın

/ hen) **Cock / Rooster:** horoz

(kâk / ruğstır) **Cow:** inek

(kâğv)

Crab: yengeç (kıreğb)

Crocodile / Alligator:

timsah (kuroğkodayl /

êğligeytır) **Crow:** karga

(kıroğv)

Deer: geyik (diğır)

Dog: köpek (dâğg)

Donkey: eşek

(dağnkiğ) **Duck:**

ördek (dağk)

Eagle: kartal (igıl)

Elephant: fil

(eğlıfığnt) **Fish:**

balık (fığş)

Fly: sinek (filay)

Fox: tilki (fağks)

Frog: kurbağa

(firoğg) **Giraffe:**

zürafa (cirâğf)

Goat: keçi (goğt)

Goose: kaz (guğz)

Grasshopper: çekirge

(gıreğshôpır)

Hawk: doğan (hâvk)

Hippo: su aygırı

(hipoğ) **Horse:** at

(hoğrs)

Kangaroo: kanguru

(kengîruğ) **Kitten:** kedi

yavrusu (kitiğn) **Lamb:**

kuzu (lâğmb)

Lion: aslan (layın)

Lizard: kertenkele (liziğrd) **Monkey:**

maymun (mağnkiğ) **Mosquito:** sivrisinek

(moğskiğto) **Mouse:** fare (mağz)

Octopus: ahtapot (oğktıpıs)

Ox: öküz (oks)

Owl: baykuş (ağvl) **Parrot:**

papağan (periğt) **Pet:** evcil hayvan

(pet)

Pigeon: güvercin (picin)

Polar bear:

kutup ayısı
(plır beğr)

Puppy:

köpek
yavrusu
(papi)

Rabbit:

tavşan
(râğbit)

Rat: sıçan (ret)

Rhino:

gergedan
(râyno)

Scorpion:

akrep
(sıkoğrpiyın)

Seagull:

martı (siğgıl)

Seal:

fok
balığı
(siyıl)

Shark

:

köpek
balığı
(şark)

Sheep

:

koyun
(şığp)

Snail:

salyan
goz
(sıneyl
)

Snake

: yılan
(sıney
k)

Spider:

örümcek
(sıpaydığ
r)

Tiger:

kaplan
(taygır)

Turkey:

hindi
(turkiğ)

Turtle:

kaplumb

ağa (töğrdıl) **Whale:**

balina (vêğl)

Wild animal: vahşi hayvan (vayld enımıl)

Wolf: kurt (volf)

Worm: kurtçuk (voğrm)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MEYVELER VE SEBZELER

Apricot: kayısı

(eprikoğt) **Banana:**

muz (bınâna) **Bean:**

fasulye (biğn) **Berry:**

yemiş (beri)

Cherry: kiraz / vişne (çeğri)

Coconut: Hindistan cevizi

(koğkönat) **Cucumber:**

salatalık (küğkimbır) **Garlic:**

sarımsak (gağrlık)

Grapes: üzüm

(gireyps) **Hazelnut:**

findık (heyzılınat)

Lemon: limon (lêmin)

Melon: kavun (melın)

Mushroom: mantar

(maşruğm) **Onion:**

soğan (oniyın) **Orange:**

portakal (orınc) **Peanut:**

fıstık (piğnât)

Peach: şeftali (piğç)

Pineapple: ananas

(paynepıl) **Potato:**

patates (poteyto)

Pumpkin: balkabağı

(pampkîn) **Spinach:**

ıspanak (sıpinîç)

Strawberry: çilek

(sıtrovbâri) **Tomato:**

domates (tomeydo)

Watermelon: karpuz (vadırmelın)

PLANTS - BİTKİLER

Bush: çalı (bûğş)

Flower: çiçek
(fılağvır) **Grass:**

çim (gırâğs)

Orchid: orkide

(orkîğd) **Tree:**

ağaç (tırığ)

BODY PARTS & ORGANS

VÜCUT PARÇALARI

Ankle: ayak bileği (ânkıl)

Arm: kol (arm) **Back:**

sırt (bâk) **Beard:** sakal

(bîğrd)

CLOTHES & ACCESSORIES

KIYAFETLER & AKSESUARLAR

Belt: kemer (belt)

Boots: bot (bûğts)

Coat: manto

(kôğt) **Dress:**

elbise (dires)

Glasses: gözlük (gılağsız)

Gloves: eldiven (gılavı)

Handbag: el çantası

(hendbeg) **Hat:** şapka

(hât)

Necklace: kolye (nâklığs)

Trousers: pantolon

(tırığzır) **Pullover :**

kazak (pulovır)

Purse: bayan çantası /

cüzdanı (pörs) **Raincoat:**

yağmurluk (reynkoğt) **Ring:**

yüzük (rîng)

Scarf: eşarp / atkı

(sıkarf) **Shirt:**

gömlek (şöğrt)

Shoes: ayakkabı

(şuğz) **Shorts:** şort

(şortz) **Skirt:** etek

(sıkôrt)

Sneakers / Trainers: spor

ayakkabı (sınığkırz / tireynırz)

Socks: çorap

(sôğks) **Stick:**

baston (sıtık) **Suit:**

takım (sûğt)

Sunglasses: güneş gözlüğü

(sangılasız)

Tie: kravat (tay)

Umbrella: şemsiye (ambirela)

Underclothes: iç çamaşırlar

(andırkılığts) **Wallet:** erkek

cüzdanı (voğlt)

Blood: kan (bılad)
Bone: kemik (boğn)
Breast: bayan göğsü (bırâst)
Cheek: yanak (çîğk)
Chest: erkek
 göğsü (çâst) **Chin**
 / **Jaw:** çene (çîn /
 cağv) **Ear:** kulak
 (iyır)
Elbow:
 dirsek
 (âlboğ) **Eye:**
 göz (ay)
Eyebrow:
 kaş (aybırâv)
Face: yüz
 (feys)
Finger:
 parmak
 (fingır)
Foot: ayak
 (fut)
Hair: saç
 (hâğr)
Hand: el
 (hând)
Head: kafa
 (hâğd)
Heart:
 kalp (hart)
Intestines:
 bağırsak
 (întâstîns)
Kidney: böbrek
 (kîdnîy) **Knee:** diz
 (nî)
Leg: bacak (lâg)
Lip: dudak
 (lîp) **Liver:**
 karaciğer
 (lîvır)
Lung:
 akciğer
 (lang)
Moustache: bıyık (muğstağş)
Muscle: kas
 (mazıl) **Nail:**
 tırnak (nâyıl)
Neck:
 boyun (nâk)
Nose: burun
 (nôğz)
Shoulder: omuz (şoldığr)

Skin: deri (sıkîn)
Spine: omurga
 (sıpayn) **Stomach:**
 mide (sıtomâğk)
Sweat: ter (sivâğt)
Throat: boğaz
 (tıroğt)
Thumb: başparmak
 (tağmb) **Toe:** ayak
 parmağı (toğ) **Tongue:**
 dil (tang)
Tooth: diş (tûğth)

HOUSE - **EV (HAĞS)**

Armchair: koltuk
 (armçâyır) **Attic / Loft:**
 çatı katı (âdîk / loğft)
Bathroom: banyo
 (bâthruğm) **Bathtub:**
 küvet (bâhttab) **Battery:**
 pil (bâtırî)
Bed: yatak (bâd)
Bedroom: yatak odası (bâdruğm)

Bell: zil (bâll)
Blanket: battaniye
(bîlânkıt) **Bookshelf:**
kitaplık (bıkşâlf)
Bottle: şişe (badıl)
Bowl: kâse (bovl)
Candle: mum
(kândıġl) **Carpet:**
halı (karpıt)
Ceiling: tavan
(silîng)
Central heating: merkezi ısıtma
Chair: sandalye
(çâġr) **Clock:** duvar
saati (kılak) **Corner:**
köşe (kornır) **Cup:**
fincan (kap)
Cupboard: mutfak dolabı
(kabırd)
Curtain: perde (körtın)
Cushion: minder (kuşın)
Detergent: deterjan
(dîtörcınt)
Dining room: yemek odası
(daynîngruġm) **Dishwasher:**
bulaşık makinesi (dîşvoġşır)
Door: kapı (doġr)
Drawer: çekmece (dıroġır)
Drawing / Painting: tablo
(dıroġîng) **Fireplace:** şömine
(fayrpıleys) **Floor:** zemin
(filoġr)
Fork: çatal (foġrk)
Frame: çerçeve
(fireym) **Garage:**
garaj (gıraġj)
Garden / Yard: bahçe (gardın /
yard)
Glass: bardak (gılaġs)
Greenhouse: sera
(gırîġnhaġs) **Grill:**
mangal (gırıġl)
Hall: hol (hoġl)
Heater: ısıtıcı
(hiġdır) **Iron:** ütü
(ayrın)
Jug: sürahi (caġg)
Key: anahtar (kîy)
Kitchen: mutfak
(kîçın) **Knife:**
bıçak (nayf)
Lamp: lamba

(lâġmp)
Lighter: çakmak (laydır)
Living room: oturma odası
(livingruġm)
Matches: kibrit (meçız)
Mirror: ayna (mirır)
Mobile phone / Cell phone: cep
telefonu
Mug: kupa (mâġg)
Needle: iġne (nidıl)
Oven: fırın (avın) **Path:**
patika (pâth) **Piano:**
piyano (piyano)
Picture: resim (pîkçır)

Pillow: yastık (piloğ)
Plastic wrap: streç film (pîlâstik râğp)
Plate: tabak (pîleyt)
Plug: priz (pîlâg)
Refrigerator / Fridge: buzdolabı (refricıreydır / firîğc)
Roof: çatı (ruğf)
Rug: kilim (rag)
Scissors: makas (sîzırs)
Sink: lavabo (sînk)
Soap: sabun (soğp)
Sofa: kanepa (sôğfa)
Spoon: kaşık (sıpuğn)
Stairs: merdiven (sıtâğrs)
Pool: havuz (puğl)
Table: masa (teybıl)
Tap: musluk (tâğp)
Teaspoon: çay kaşığı (tiğsıpuğn)
Telephone: telefon (telefon)
Television : televizyon (televîjın)
Toilet: tuvalet (toylıt)
Toothbrush: diş fırçası (tûğthbıraş)
Toothpaste: diş macunu (tûğthpeyst)
Tray: tepsi (tirey)
Upstairs: yukarı kat (apstâyrs)
Vase: vazı (veyz)
Wall: duvar (vol)
Wallpaper: duvar kâğıdı (volpeypır)
Wardrobe: gardırop (vardroğb)
Washingmachine: çamaşır makinesi
Window: pencere (vîndov)

SCHOOL - OKUL

Board: tahta (boğrd)
Book: kitap (buğk)
Chalk: tebeşir (çoğk)
Class: sınıf (kılağs)
Desk: sıra (dâsk)
Experiment: deney (eksperımınt)
Glue: uhu (gıluğ)
Library: kütüphane (laybreri)
Map: harita (mâp)
Notebook: defter (nôğtbuk)
Paint brush: boya fırçası (peyntbıraş)
Pen: tükenmez kalem (pen)
Pencil: kurşun kalem (pensıl)
Pin: raptiye (pîn)
Ruler: cetvel (rulır)

ADJECTIVES - SIFATLAR

Alive: canlı (âlayv)
Angry: sinirli (engrî)
Awful: berbat
(oğful) **Bad:** kötü
(bâd) **Beautiful:**
güzel (büğdıfıl) **Big:**
büyük (bîğ)
Cheap: ucuz (çîğp)
Clean: temiz
(kılîğn) **Closed :**
kapalı (kılôğzd)
Cold: soğuk (koğld)
Dangerous: tehlikeli
(dâncırıs)
Dark: karanlık
(dark) **Dead:** ölü
(dâd) **Deep:**
derin (dîğp)
Desperate: umutsuz
(despırıt)
Difficult: zor
(difıkılt) **Dirty:**
kirli (dördi) **Dry:**
kuru (dıray) **Far:**
uzak (far)
Fast: hızlı (fâst)
Fat: şişman (fât)
Few / Little: az (fîğv
/ lidıl) **Full:** dolu
(fuğl) **Generous:**
cömert (cenırıs)
Good: iyi (gığd)
Handsome: yakışıklı
(hândsım)
Happy: mutlu
(hâpî) **Hard:** sert /
zor (hard) **Heavy:**
ağır (hevîğ) **High:**
yüksek (hay) **Hot:**
sıcak (hat)
Hungry: aç
(hangrî)
Important: önemli
(importınt) **Intelligent:**
zeki (întelıcınt) **Late:** geç
(lâyt)
Light: hafif / aydınlık (layt)
Loud / Noisy: gürültülü (lağd
/ noyzi)
Low: alçak (lav)

Lucky: şanslı (laki)
Many / Much: çok (mânî / maç) **Mean /**
Stingy: cimri (mîğn / sîtînci) **Narrow:** dar
(nerov)
New: yeni (nîğv)
Near / Close: yakın (niyır / kılôğz)
Old: yaşlı / eski (old) **Open:**
açık (oğpın) **Poor:** fakir (puğr)
Quiet: sessiz (kuğayt)

Rich: zengin (rîch)
Right /
True: doğru
(rayt / tırug)
Sad / Upset:
mutsuz (sâd
/ apset)
Safe:
güvenli
(sâyf)
Short: kısa (şoğrt)
Slow: yavaş (sılov)
Small / Little: küçük (sımoğl
/ lîdıl)
Soft:
yumuşak (saft)
Shallow
: sığ
(şâloğ)
Strong:
güçlü
(sıtrong)
Stupid:
aptal
(sutîğpî
d)
Tall / Long:
uzun (tağl /
lang)
Terrible:
korkunç
(terıbıl)
Thick: kalın
(tîk)
Thin / Slim: ince / zayıf (tîn /
sılîm)
Thirsty:
susuz
z
(törs
ti)
Tight:
dar
(tay
d)
Ugly:
çirkin
n
(aglî

)
Unlucky: şanssız (anlaki)
Unpleasant: nahoş
(anpılezınt) **Weak:** güçsüz
(vîğk)
Wet: ıslak (vât)
Wide: geniş (vayd)
Wrong / False: yanlış (rang / fols)
Young: genç (yang)

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS **FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLER**

Attractive / Charming: çekici (âtırâktîv)
Bald: kel (bald)
Blonde: sarışın (bılağnd)
Good-looking: iyi görünümlü (gud lukîng)
Hairy: kıllı (heğrî)
Handsome: yakışıklı (hândsım)
Medium-height: orta boy
(midyum hayt) **Medium-weight:**
orta kilo (midyum veyt) **Middle-**
age: orta yaş (midıl eycd)
Overweight: kilolu (oğvırveyt)
Pretty / Nice: hoş (pîredi / nays)
Skinny: sıksa
(sıkîni) **Slim:**
ince (slîm)
Smart: şık
(sımağrt)
Straight hair: düz saç (sıtreyt hâğr)
Ugly: çirkin (aglî)
Wavy hair: dalgalı saç (veyvi hâğr)
Well-built: yapılı (vâl bîlt)
Well-dressed: iyi giyimli (vâl dîrest)

EMOTIONAL
CHARACTERISTICS
DUYGUSAL ÖZELLİKLER

Adventurous: maceraperest (edvençırıs)
Amazed: şaşırmış (ameyzd)
Amazing: şaşırtıcı (ameyzîng)
Annoyed: rahatsız olmuş (ânoyd)
Annoying: rahatsız edici (ânoying)
Arrogant: ukala (ârrıgınt)
Bad-mannered: edepsiz (bâd menırd)
Bored: sıkılmış (boğrd)
Boring: sıkıcı (boring)
Brave: cesur (bıreyv)
Calm: sakin (kalm)
Careful /Cautious: dikkatli(kerıfıl/koğşıs)
Challenging: zorlu (çelıncıng)
Cheerful: neşeli (çiyırıl)
Clever / Intelligent: zeki(kılevır/întelıcınt)
Confident: kendinden emin (konfıdınt)
Confused: kafası karışmış (kınfiğzd)
Confusing: kafa karıştırıcı (kınfiğzing)
Crazy: çılgın (kıreyzi)
Dishonest: sahtekâr (disenıst)
Easy-going: uyumlu (iyzi goyîng)
Emotional: duygusal (imoğşınıl)
Excited: heyecanlanmış (âksaytıd)
Exciting: heyecan verici (âksaytıng)
Extroverted: dışa dönük (ekstrovôrtîd)
Friendly: arkadaş canlısı (firendlî)
Frightened: korkmuş (fıraytınd)
Frightening: korkutucu (fıraytıning)
Funny: eğlenceli (fani)
Generous: cömert (cenırıs)
Happy: mutlu (hâpî)
Hard working: çalışkan (hard voğrkîng)
Honest: dürüst (anıst)
Ignorant: cahil (ignorınt)
Interested: ilgili (intîrestîd)

Interesting: ilginç (intîrestîng)
Introverted: içine kapanık (introvôrtîd)
Kind / Polite: kibar (kayn / polayt)
Lazy: tembel (leyzî)
Mean / Stingy: cimri (mîğn / sîtîncî)
Modest: alçak gönüllü (madıst)
Mood: ruh hali / mod (muğd)
Outgoing: cana yakın (ağtgoîng)
Patient: sabırlı (peyşınt)
Relaxed: rahatlamış (rîlaksd)
Relaxing: rahatlatıcı (rılâksîng)
Reliable: güvenilir (rîlaybıl)

Rude / Impolite: kaba (ruğd / impolayt)

Scary:
korkutucu
(sıkâyrî)

Scared:
korkmuş
(sıkâyrd)

Sensitive:
hassas
(sensitîv)

Serious: ciddi
(sîğriyıs)

Shy:
utangaç (şay)

Sincere:
samimi
(sinsîğr)

Stupid: aptal
(sıtuğpîd)

Surprised: şaşırmış
(sôprayzd)

Surprising:
şaşırtıcı
(sôprayzing)

Talented: yetenekli
(tâlîntîd)

Tired:
yorgun (tayrıd)

Tiring: yorucu (tayrîng)

Unfriendly: düşmanca
(anfirendlî)

Unhappy /

Sad: mutsuz (anhâpi / sâd)

Unreliable: güvenilmez
(anrîlayıbıl)

Bakery: ekmek fırını
(beykırîğ) **Bank:** banka
(benk)

Bar / Pub: bar (bağr / pab)

Bookstore: kitapçı
(bıksitoğr)

Bus station:
otogar (bas siteyşın)

Bus stop: otobüs durağı (bas sığp)

Business centre: iş
merkezi (bızınıs sentır)

Butchers: kasap (bıçığrs)

Cafe / Coffee shop: kafe (kafêy/kağfi şop)

Car park: otopark (kar
park)

Casino:
kumarhane (kâsiğno)

Castle: kale (kâsıl)

Cemetery: mezarlık (semeterîğ)

Chemist's / Pharmacy: eczane
(kemîsts / dırağg sığr)

Church: kilise
(çöğrç)

Cinema:
sinema (sinîma)

Circus: sirk (sörkıs)

Cottage: kulübe
(kağtıc)

SENSES - DUYULAR

Breath: nefes almak (bırâth)

Hear: duymak (hiyr)

See: görmek (sîğ)

Smell:

koklamak

(simeğl) **Taste:**

tatmak (teyst)

Touch:

dokunmak (taç)

BUILDINGS & PLACES

BİNALAR & YERLER

Airport: havaalanı (eyırpoğrt)

Art gallery: sanat
galerisi (ard gâlhri)

Diner: lokanta (daynır)
Estate agent's: emlakçı (esteyt
eycintz)
Factory: fabrika (fâktîrî)
Farm house: çiftlik evi
(farmhavz) **Fire station:**
itfaiye (fayr siteyšın) **Flat:**
daire (filâğt)
Florist: çiçekçi
(flıoğrîst) **Fair:**
lunapark / fuar (fanfeğr)
Garage: garaj (gırağj)
Gift shop: hediye mağazası (gift
şagp)
Grocery: bakkal (giroğsîri)
Green grocery: manav (gırığn
giroğsîri)
Gym: spor salonu (cîm)
Hairdresser's: kuaför
(heyırdıresırz)
Hostel: pansiyon (hoğstıl)
House / Home: ev / yuva (hağz /
hoğm) **Kindergarten / Nursery:**
anaokulu / kreş **Leisure centre:**
sosyal tesis (liğjır sentığr)
Library: kütüphane (laybrâri)
Mosque: cami (mâğsk)
Museum: müze
(muzîyum) **Office:** ofis
(oğfîs)
Palace: saray (pağlîs)
Patisserie: pastane (patîğsêri)
Pavement / Sidewalk: kaldırım
(peyvımt)
Pedestrian crossing: yaya
geçidi
Petrol station / Gas station:
benzinlik **Pharmacy /**
Drugstore: eczane (farmısîğ)
Playground: çocukparkı
(pileygîrâğnd) **Police station:**
emniyet (poliğs siteyšın) **Post-**
office: postane (poğst ofîs)
School: okul (sıkuğl)
Shop: dükkân (şap)
Shopping centre: alışveriş
merkezi **Skyscraper:** gökdelen
(sıkaysıkreypr) **Subway:** alt
geçit (sabvey)
Theatre: tiyatro (thiğdır)
Tower: kule (tağvır)
University: üniversite
(yunivöğrsidi)

Villa: villa (vîla)
Zoo: hayvanat bahçesi (zuğ)

VEHICLES - ARAÇLAR (VÎKİLS)

Airplane: uçak (eğrpıleyın)
Bike / Bicycle: bisiklet (bayk /
baysıkıl)
Boat: kayak (boğt)
Bus: otobüs (bas) **Car:**
araba (kar)
Minibus: minibüs (minibas)

Motorbike : motosiklet
(moğdorbayk)
Plane: uçak
(pıleyın)
Sailboat:
yelkenli
(seylboğd) **Ship:**
gemi (şıp)
Skate: paten (sıkeyt)
Skateboard: kaykay
(sıkeytboğrd)
Submarine:
denizaltı (sabmariğın)
Train: tren (tıreyn)
Truck / Lorry: kamyon (tırak / loğrı)
Underground: metro (andîrgırağnd)

WEATHER - **HAVA**

Breeze: esinti
(bırığz) **Celsius:**
santigrat
(selsiyas) **Cloud:**
bulut (kılağd)
Cloudy: bulutlu
(kılağdı) **Cold:**
soğuk (koğld)
Cool: serin
(kuğl)
Degree:
derece
(dıgrığ) **Dry:**
kuru (dıray)
Freeze:
donmak
(fırığz) **Fog:**
sis (fag)
Foggy: sisli
(fagiy)
Frost: don
(fırast)
Frosty:
donlu
(fıraştığ)
Frozen: donmuş
(fıroğzın) **Global**
warming: küresel
ısınma **Hail:** dolu
(hâyl)
Hurricane: kasırğa (horûkeyn)
Ice: buz
(ays)
Melt:

erimek (mâlt)
Mist: buğu
(mîst)
Pressure: basınç
(pıreşır) **Rain:**
yağmur (reyn)
Rainy: yağmurlu
(reyni) **Snow:** kar
(sınoğv) **Snowy:**
karlı (sınoğvy)
Storm: fırtına
(sıorm) **Stormy:**
fırtınalı (sıormy)
Sun: güneş (san)
Sunny: güneşli (sany)
Sunshine: güneş ışığı
(san şayn)
Temperature: ısı
(tempîrîçîr) **Thunder:**
yıldırım (tandır) **Warm:**
ılık (voğrm)
Weather forecast: hava tahmini
Wet: ıslak (veğt)
Wind: rüzgâr
(vînd) **Windy:**
rüzgârlı (vîndy)

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES **COĞRAFİ ÖZELLİKLER**

Beach: kumsal (bîğç)
Capital: başkent
(kâpîdıl) **City:** şehir
(sîdi)
Coast: sahil (koğst)
Continent: kıta
(kontînînt) **Country:**
ülke / kasaba (kantrî)
Desert: çöl (dezirt)
Forest: orman
(forîğst) **Hill:**
tepe (hîğl)
Island: ada
(aylînd)
Jungle: sık orman (cangıl)
Lake: göl (lâyk)
Moon: ay (muğn)
Mountain: dağ (mağntığn)
National park: milli park
(nâğşınığl park)
Ocean: okyanus (oğşîn)
Peninsula: yarımada
(penînsûla) **Plain:** ova /
düzlük (pılâyn) **Planet:**
gezegen (pılânıt)
Rainforest: yağmur ormanı
(râyın forîst)
Region: bölge
(riğcın) **River:**
nehir (rîvır) **Rock:**
kaya (rağk)
Satellite: uydu
(sedılayt) **Sea:**
deniz (sîğ)
Space: uzay
(sıpeys) **Star:**
yıldız (sıtar)
Stone: taş
(sıtoğn) **Sun:**
güneş (san)
Town: kasaba
(tâğvn) **Valley:**
vadi (vâlî)
Village: köy
(vilic)
Volcano: yanardağ
(volkeyno) **Waterfall:** şelale
(vodırfoğl) **World:** dünya
(vôğrld)

EDUCATION - **EĞİTİM**

Architecture: mimarlık (arkîtekçığr)
Art: resim / sanat (art)
Chemistry: kimya (kâmıstrî)
College: yüksekokul / üniversite (kalıc)
Course: kurs (korz)
Degree / License: diploma
(dıgrîğ/laysıns)
Department: bölüm (dîpartmînt)
Driving license: ehliyet (dırayvîng
laysıns)
Exam: sınav (egzâm)

Fine arts: güzel sanatlar (fayn arts)
Geography: coğrafya (ciografi) **Highschool:** lise (haysıkuğl)
History: tarih (histiri)
Homework: ödev (homvôrk)
Law: hukuk (loğ)
Language: dil (lengivîc)
Lecture: ders (lâkçır) **Lesson:** ders (lâsın)
Literature: edebiyat (lidrıçır)
Mark / Grade: not / puan (mağrk / gırâyd)
Maths: matematik (mâğts) **Media:** basın (mîğdya)
Medicine: tıp (mâdısın) **Nursing:** hemşirelik (nörsîng)
Philosophy: felsefe (filoğsofî)
Physical Education: beden eğitimi
Physics: fizik (fizîks)
Primary school: ilkokul (pıraymerî sikuğl)
Private school: özel okul (pırayvît sikuğl)
Psychology: psikoloji (saykoloci) **Religion:** din (rilîcın)
Science: fen (sayns)
Social studies: sosyal bilimler/çalışmalar
Sociology: sosyoloji (soğsyolocî)
State school: devlet okulu (sıtâyt sikuğl)
Term: dönem (törm)
Theology: ilahiyat (tîoğloci)

MATHEMATICAL TERMS
MATEMATİKSEL TERİMLER

Add: toplamak , eklemek (âğd)
Angle: açı (engıl)
Circle: daire (sôrkıl)
Circumference: çevre (sörkamfırens) **Divide:**

bölmek (dıvayd)
Equal: eşit (ikuğl)
Height: yükseklik (hayt) **Length:** uzunluk (lângth)
Mile : mil (mayl)
Minus: eksi (maynıs) **Percent:** yüzde (pörsent)
Percentage: yüzde oranı (pörsıntığc)
Plus: artı (pılas)
Times: kere (tayms) **Total:** toplam (todıl)
Volume: hacim (volyûm) **Weight:** ağırlık (vâyt) **Width:** genişlik (vîğdth)

TECHNOLOGY -
FELAKETLER

Cable: kablo (keybıl)
Database: veritabanı
(dadabeyz) **Desktop:**
masaüstü bilgisayar (dâsktap)
Document: doküman
(dokûmint) **Download:**
indirmek (davnloğd)
File: dosya (fayl)
Firewall: güvenlik duvarı
(fayrvol) **Hardware:** donanım
(hağrdvâğr) **Headphone:**
kulaklık (hedfğon) **Keyboard:**
klavye (kîğboğrd) **Memory:**
hafıza (memırî) **Microphone:**
mikrofon (maykrofoğn)
Monitor: monitör (monîdır)
Network: ağ (nâtvork)
Password: şifre
(pâğsvôğrd) **Printer:**
yazıcı (pîrintır)
Processor: işlemci
(pıroğsesır) **Screen:**
ekran (sıkrîğn)
Software: yazılım
(softvâğr) **Speaker:**
hoparlör (sıpîkır) **Type:**
yazmak (tayp)
Wireless: kablosuz
(vayrlıs)

MATTERS - **MADDELER**
(MÂTIRS)

Clay: kil (kiley)
Cloth: kumaş
(kılâth) **Coal:**
kömür (koğl)
Copper: bakır
(kağpır)
Cotton: pamuk (kağtın)
Fibre: lif (faybır)
Gas: gaz (geğs)
Glass: cam
(gılâss) **Gold:**
altın (goğld)
Iron: demir
(ayrın) **Lead:**
kurşun (lâğd)
Leather: deri

TEKNOLOJİ **DISASTERS** -

(leğdır)
Marble: mermer (marbıl)
Metal: metal (medıl) **Oil:**
petrol (oyıl)
Paper: kâğıt (peybır)
Rubber: lastik (rabığr)
Sand: kum (seğnd) **Silk:**
ipek (sîlk) **Silver:** gümüş
(silvır) **Steel:** çelik (sıtîğl)
Wood: tahta (vûğd) **Wool:**
yün (vul)

Avalanche: ı
(avalanş)

Drought:
kuraklık (dırağt)

Earthquake:
deprem
(öğrtkueyk)

Eruption: volkan
patlaması (îrâşın)

Epidemic: yerel
salgın (epidemik)

Famine: kıtlık
(feğmîn)

Fire: yangın (fayır)

Flood: sel (filad)

Hurricane: kasırğa (horîkeyn)

Land slide: toprak
kayması (lend silayd)

Pandemic: büyük salgın
(pandemik) **Tornado:**

tornado / hortum
(torneğdo)

SPORTS & GAMES

SPORLAR & OYUNLAR

Archery: okçuluk (arçîriy)

Ball: top (bağl)

Chess: satranç (çâss)

Cycling: bisikletçilik (saykılîng)

Hide-and-seek:

saklambaç (hayd en
siğk) **Hiking:** uzun

yürüyüş (haykîng)

Hunting: avcılık
(hantîng)

Jogging: hızlı yürüyüş (cogîng)

Motor racing: araba yarışı

Net: file (nât)

Player:

oyuncu
(pılâyır)

Racket:

raket
(râğkıt)

Referee:

hakem
(refirîğ)

Sailing:

yelkencilik
(sâğlîng)

Scuba diving: dalış (sûkûba
dayvîng)

Soccer: futbol (sakır)

Trick: hile / kandırmak (tîrîk)

Wrestling: güreş (râslîng)

DIRECTIONS - YÖNLER

East: doğu (iğst)

Left: sol (lâft)

Middle: orta

(midıl) **North:**

kuzey (nôth)

North east: kuzey doğu

(nôthiğst) **Northwest:** kuzey

batı (northvâst) **Right:** sağ

(rayt)

South: güney (sağth)

Southeast: güneydoğu

(sağthiğst)

Southwest:

güneybatı (sağthvâst)

West: batı (vâst)

ILLNESSES -
PROGRAMLARI

Ache: ağrı (âğk)
Acne: sivilce
(âknî) **Allergy:**
alerji (âlircî)
Asthma: astım (ağzma)
Blood pressure: kan basıncı
(bılad pıreşır)
Blind: kör (bılaynd)
Cancer: kanser
(kensır) **Check-up:**
kontrol (çek ap)
Cold: soğuk algınlığı
(kold) **Conscious:**
bilinçli (kanşıs)
Cough: öksürük (kaf)
Deaf: sağır (dâf)
Diarrhoea: ishal
(dayırıya)
Emergency: acil durum
(ömörcınsî)
Flu: grip (fuluğ)
Headache: başı ağrımak
(hedâyk) **Sorethroat:** boğazı
ağrısı (sor tiroğt)
Headache: baş ağrısı
(hedâyk) **Heart attack:** kalp
krizi (hard ıtâğk) **Hiccup:**
hıçkırık (hîkap)
High temperature: yüksek
ateş **Immune system:**
bağışıklık sistemi **Itch:**
kaşıntı (îç)
Life support unit: hayat destek
ünitesi
Measles: kızamık (mızıls)
Migraine: migren
(maygreyn) **Operation:**
ameliyat (opıreyşın) **Pain**
killer: ağrı kesici (peyn
kılır) **Paralyzed:** engelli
(pârılayzd) **Patient:** hasta
(peyşınt)
Poison: zehir (poyzın)
Poisonous:
zehirli(poyzınıs) **Shock:**
şok(şak)
Side-effect: yan etki (sayd âfekt)
Sneeze: hapşırık (sınığz)
Snore: horlama (sinoğr)

HASTALIKLAR TV PROGRAMMES -TV

Sprain knee: dizini burkmak (sıpreyn
nîğ) **Stomach ache:** mide ağrısı
(sıtomâk âyk) **Therapy:** terapi / tedavi
(terapî) **Toothache:** diş ağrısı (tuhth
âyk) **Unconscious:** bilinçsiz (ankanşıs)
Vein: damar (veyn) **Virus:**
virüs (vayrıs) **Vomit:**
kusmak (vomît)
Wheelchair: tekerlekli sandalye
(vîğlçâyır)
Wound: yara (vuğnd)
Wounded: yaralı (vundıd)

Advertisement:

reklâm (âdvirtîzmînt)

Biography: yaşam

öyküsü (bayagrafî)

Cartoon: çizgifilm(kartûğn) **Contest:**

yarışma (kantest)

Discussion**programme:** tartışmaprogramı **Documentary:**

belgesel (dôkımentîrî)

Horror movie: korku filmi(harır muviğ) **News:**

haberler (nîğvz)

Quiz show: yarışma

programı (kuîz şoğv)

Science fiction: bilim

kurgu (sayns fîkşın)

Series: dizi (sîğrîgz)**Sitcom:** komedi dizisi (sîtkom)için (soğ) **So****that:** diye (so dât)**Such as:** gibi(saçes) **Then:**

daha sonra (den)

Though: ama, rağmen(doğ) **Unless:** ...

olmaz ise (ınles)

Until: -e kadar (antîl)**When:** -diğinde (vân)**Whereas:** -iken

(verâz)

Whether: -ip ipmediğini (vâdır)**While:** -iken (vayl)**Yet:** ama, henüz (yet)**CONJUNCTIONS - BAĞLAÇLAR****After:** sonra (âftır)**Also :** aynı zamanda , ayrıca (olso)**Although:** rağmen (aldoğ)**And:** ve (ând)**As:**

iken, dıkça, dığından, çünkü, gibi, olarak

Because: çünkü (bikaz)**Because of:** -den dolayı (bikaz of)**Before:** önce (bifor)**Besides:** bunun yanısıra (bisayds) **But:**

fakat (bat)

Except: hariç(eksept) **For:**

için, -dir (for)

However:

lâkin

(havevır) **If:**

eğer

olursa (îf) **Or:**

veya, yoksa

(or)

Or else: aksi takdirde, yoksa(or els) **Otherwise:** aksi

takdirde , yoksa (adırvayz)

Provided that: şartıyla(pırovaydıd dât) **Since:** beri,

diğinden , çünkü (sîns)

So: bunun

VERBS - FİİLLER

<u>1. hali</u>	<u>2. hali</u>	<u>3. hali</u>	<u>Türkçe</u>
accept (âksept)	accepted (âkseptıd)	accepted (âkseptıd)	Kabul etmek
allow (elağv)	allowed (elağvd)	allowed (elağvd)	İzin vermek
answer (ânsır)	answered (ânsırd)	answered (ânsırd)	Cevaplamak
argue (argûğ)	argued (argûğd)	argued (argûğd)	Tartışmak
arrive (ârayv)	arrived (ârayvd)	arrived (ârayvd)	Varmak
ask (âsk)	asked (âskd)	asked (âskd)	Sormak, istemek
awake (ıveyk)	awoke (ıvoğk)	awoken (ıvoğkîn)	Uyanmak, Uyandır mak
bake (beyk)	baked (beykd)	baked (beykd)	Fırında pişirmek
be[am, is,are]) (bi, {em,iz,ar])	was,were (vaz,vör)	been (bîn)	Olmak
beat (bîgt)	beat (bîgt)	beaten (bîgtın)	Dövmek
become (bikam)	became (bikeym)	become (bikam)	Olmak(Okulu bitirip doktor olmak mesela)
begin (bîgin)	began (bîgen)	begun (bîgan)	Başlamak
behave (biheyv)	behaved (biheyvd)	behaved (biheyvd)	Davranmak
believe (bılığv)	believed (bılığvd)	believed (bılığvd)	İnanmak
bend (bend)	bent (bent)	bent (bent)	Bükmek

bet (bet)	bet (bet)	bet (bet)	Bahse girmek
bid (bîd)	bid (bîd)	bid (bîd)	Emretmek
blow (bılov)	blew (bıluv)	blown (bılovn)	Esmek, üfleme
blow up (bılov ap)	Blew up (bıluv ap)	blown up (bılovn ap)	patlamak
borrow (barov)	borrowed (barovd)	borrowed (barovd)	Ödünç almak
break (bıreyk)	broke (bıroğk)	broken (bıroğkın)	Kırmak
break up (bıreyk ap)	broke up (bıroğk ap)	broken up (bıroğkın ap)	Ayrılmak
bring (bıring)	brought (bıroğt)	brought (bıroğt)	Getirmek
bring about (bıring ebağt)	brought about (bıroğt ebağt)	brought about (bıroğt ebağt)	Sebeup olmak
burst (börst)	burst (börst)	burst (börst)	Patlamak
burn (börn)	burned / burnt (börnd / börnt)	burned / burnt (börnd / börnt)	Yakmak, yanmak
buy (bay)	bought (bağt)	bought (bağt)	Satın almak
call (koğl)	called (koğld)	called (koğld)	Aramak, seslenmek
call of (koğl of)	called off (koğld of)	called off (koğld of)	İptal etmek
choose (çoğz)	chose (çoğz)	chosen (çoğzın)	Seçmek
clean (kılığn)	cleaned (kılığnd)	cleaned (kılığnd)	Temizlemek

close (kılğz)	closed (kılğzd)	closed (kılğzd)	Kapatmak
comb (komb)	combed (kombd)	combed (kombd)	Taramak
come (kam)	came (keym)	come (kam)	Gelmek
complain (kompleyn)	complained (kompleynd)	complained (kompleynd)	Şikâyet etmek
cook (kuğk)	cooked (kuğkd)	cooked (kuğkd)	Pişirmek
correct (kirekt)	corrected (kirektîd)	corrected (kıraktîd)	Düzeltilmek, doğrusunu yapmak
cost (kağst)	cost (kast)	cost (kast)	Mal olmak, fiyat olarak tutması
cough (kağf)	coughed (kağfd)	coughed (kağfd)	Öksürmek
count (kâğnt)	counted (kâğntıd)	counted (kâğntıd)	Saymak
cover (kavır)	covered (kavırd)	covered (kavırd)	Kaplamak
cry (kıray)	cried (kırayd)	cried (kırayd)	Ağlamak
cut (kat)	cut (kat)	cut (kat)	Kesmek
dance (dâğns)	danced (dâğnst)	danced (dâğnst)	Dans etmek
deal (diyıl)	dealt (dâlt)	dealt (dâlt)	Anlaşmak
deal with (diyıl vit)	dealt with (dâlt vit)	dealt with (dâlt vit)	Ele almak, baş etmek
dig (dîg)	dug (dag)	dug (dag)	Kazmak

dislike (dîslayk)	disliked (dîslaykt)	disliked (dîslaykt)	Sevmemek
do (dûğ)	did (dîd)	done (dan)	Yapmak
draw (dırağ)	drew (dırûğ)	drawn (dırağn)	Çizmek
dream (dırığm)	dreamed / dreamt (dırığmd / dıremt)	dreamed / dreamt (dırığmd / dıremt)	Rüya görmek
drive (dırayv)	drove (dıroğv)	driven (dîrivın)	Sürmek
drink (dırînk)	drank (dırenk)	drunk (dırank)	İçmek
dry (dıray)	dried (dırayd)	dried (dırayd)	Kurulamak
eat (iğt)	ate (eyt)	eaten (iğdın)	Yemek
earn (ôğrn)	earned (ôğrnd)	earned (ôğrnd)	Kazanmak (para)
enjoy (âncoy)	enjoyed (âncoyd)	enjoyed (âncoyd)	Hoşlanmak
enter (entır)	entered (entırd)	entered (entırd)	Girmek
exit (âksît)	exited (âksıtıd)	exited (âksıtıd)	Dışarı çıkmak
explain (âkspıleyın)	explained (âkspıleynd)	explained (âkspıleynd)	Açıklamak
fail (fâyıl)	failed (fâyıld)	failed (fâyıld)	Kalmak(başarıs ız olmak,geçememek)
fall (fağl)	fell (feğl)	fallen (falın)	Düşmek
feed (fiğd)	fed (fed)	fed (fed)	Beslemek

feel (fîğl)	felt (fâlt)	felt (fâlt)	Hissetmek
fight (fayt)	fought (fağt)	fought (fağt)	Dövüşmek
fill (fîğl)	filled (fîğld)	filled (fîğld)	Doldurmak
find (faynd)	found (fâğnd)	found (fâğnd)	Bulmak
find out (faynd ağıt)	found out (fâğnd ağıt)	found out (fâğnd ağıt)	Anlamak, çözmek
fish (fîş)	fished (fîşt)	fished (fîşt)	Balık tutmak
fit (fît)	fitted (fîtıd)	fitted (fîtıd)	Uymak,uydurmak
fix (fiks)	fixed (fîkst)	fixed (fîkst)	Onarmak
float (filağıt)	floated (filoğdıd)	floated (filoğdıd)	Su üstünde durmak
fly (filay)	flew (filûğv)	flown (filağn)	Uçmak, uçurmak
forbid (forbîd)	forbade (forbâd)	forbidden (forbîdın)	Yasaklamak
forget (forget)	forgot (forgat)	forgotten (forgadın)	Unutmak
forgive (forgîv)	forgave (forgeyv)	forgiven (forgîvın)	Affetmek
foun d (fâğn d)	founded (fâğnded) froze (firoğz)	founded (fâğnded) frozen Donmak (firoğzın) Dondur mak	Kurmak
freez e (firiğz)	fry (fıray)	fried (fırayd)	Kızartmak

get (get)	got (gat)	gotten (gatin)	Almak
get off (ged of)	got off (gad of)	gotten off (gadin of)	Araçtan inmek
get on (ged on)	got on (gad on)	gotten on (gadin on)	Araca binmek
get up (ged ap)	got up (gad ap)	gotten up gadin ap)	Yataktan kalkmak
give (gîv)	gave (gâyv)	given (givın)	Vermek
give up (gîv ap)	gave up (gâyv ap)	given up (givın ap)	Bırakmak, vazgeçmek
grow (girov)	grew (gırûv)	grown (girovn)	Büyümek, yetiştirmek
guess (ges)	guessed (gesd)	guessed (gesd)	Tahmin etmek
guide (gayd)	guided (gaydíd)	guided (gaydíd)	Rehberlik etmek
hang (heng)	hung (hang)	hung (hang)	Asmak
hate (hey)	hated (heydîd)	hated (heydîd)	Nefret etmek
have (hâğv)	had (hâd)	had (hâd)	Sahip olmak
hear (hiyr)	heard (hörd)	heard (hörd)	Duymak
help (hâlp)	helped (hâlpt)	helped (hâlpt)	Yardım etmek
hide (hayd)	hid (hîd)	hidden (hidın)	Saklamak
hit (hît)	hit (hît)	hit (hît)	Vurmak

hold (hold)	held (held)	held (held)	Tutmak
hug (hag)	hugged (hagd)	hugged (hagd)	Kucaklamak
hunt (hant)	hunted (hantıd)	hunted (hantıd)	Avlamak
hurt (hört)	hurted (hôrdîd)	hurted (hôrdîd)	İncitmek
keep (kîğp)	kept (kâpt)	kept (kâpt)	Saklamak, tutmak
know (noğv)	knew (niğv)	known (noğvn)	Bilmek
laugh (lâğf)	laughed (lâğft)	laughed (lâğft)	Gülmek
lay (ley)	laid (leyd)	laid (leyd)	Yaymak, yayılmak
lead (leğd)	led (led)	led (led)	Önderlik etmek
lead to (leğd tu)	led to (led tu)	led to (led tu)	Sebep olmak, yol açmak
learn (lörn)	learned / learnt (lörnd / lörnt)	learned / learnt (lörnd / lörnt)	Öğrenmek
leave (liğv)	left (left)	left (left)	Ayrılmak, bırakmak
lend (lend)	lent (lent)	lent (lent)	Ödünç vermek
let (let)	let (let)	let (let)	İzin vermek
lie (lay)	lied (layd)	lied (layd)	Yalan söylemek
lie (lay)	lay (ley)	lain (leyn)	Uzanmak

like (layk)	liked (laykt)	liked (laykt)	Beğenmek, sevmek
live (liğv)	lived (liğvd)	lived (liğvd)	Yaşamak
listen to (lisın tu)	listened to (lisınt tu)	listened to (lisınt tu)	Dinlemek
look (luk)	looked (lukt)	looked (lukt)	Bakmak
lose (lûğz)	lost (lost)	lost (lost)	Kaybetmek
love (lav)	loved (lavl)	loved (lavl)	Sevmek
make (meyk)	made (meyd)	made (meyd)	Yapmak
mean (miğn)	meant (ment)	meant (ment)	Anlamına gelmek, kastetmek
measure (mejır)	measured (mejırd)	measured (mejırd)	Ölçmek
meet (miğt)	met (met)	met (met)	Buluşmak, tanışmak
mix (mîks)	mixed (mîkst)	mixed (mîkst)	Karıştırmak
need (niğd)	needed (niğdid)	needed (niğdid)	İhtiyaç duymak
open (oğpın)	opened (oğpınt)	opened (oğpınt)	Açmak, açılmak
organise (orgınayz)	organised (orgınayzd)	organised (orgınayzd)	Düzenlemek
owe (ôğv)	owed (ôğvd)	owed (ôğvd)	Borçlu olmak
pay (pey)	paid (peyd)	paid (peyd)	Ödemek

plan (pılâğn)	planned (pılâğnd)	planned (pılâğnd)	Planlamak
play (piley)	played (pileyd)	played (pileyd)	Oynamak
postpone (pôğstpôğn)	postponed (pôğstpôğnd)	postponed (pôğstpôğnd)	Ertelemek
pour (puğr)	poured (puğrd)	poured (puğrd)	Dökmek
put (pıt)	put (pıt)	put (pıt)	Koymak
put off (pıd of)	put off (pıd of)	put off (pıd of)	Ertelemek
put on (pıd oğn)	put on (pıd oğn)	put on (pıd oğn)	Kıyafet giymek
quarrel (kuârıl)	quarreled (kuârıld)	quarreled (kuârıld)	Tartışmak
rain (reyn)	rained (reynd)	rained (reynd)	Yağmak
raise (reyz)	raised (reyzd)	raised (reyzd)	Yükseltmek
read (riğd)	read (râd)	read (râd)	Okumak
reply (rîplay)	replied (rîplayd)	replied (rîplayd)	Cevaplamak
ride (rayd)	rode (roğd)	ridden (ridın)	Binmek(at,bisikl et...)
ring (rîng)	rang (râng)	rung (rang)	Çalmak(zil,tel,al arm.)
rise (rayz)	rose (roğz)	risen (rizın)	Yükselmek
run (ran)	ran (rân)	run (ran)	Koşmak

say (sey)	said (sed)	said (sed)	Söylemek
scatter (sıkâdır)	scattered (sıkâdırd)	scattered (sıkâdırd)	Serpmek
see (sîğ)	saw (soğ)	seen (sîğn)	Görmek
sell (sâll)	sold (sold)	sold (sold)	Satmak
send (send)	sent (sent)	sent (sent)	Göndermek
shake (şeyk)	shook (şuğk)	shaken (şeykın)	Çalkalamak
shine (şayn)	shined (şaynd)	shon (şan)	Parlamak, parlatmak
shoot (şuğt)	shot (şağt)	shot (şağt)	Vurmak(ateş ederek)
show (şoğv)	showed (şoğvd)	showed / shown (şoğvd / şoğvn)	Göstermek
shut (şat)	shut (şat)	shut (şat)	Kapamak
sign (sayn)	signed (saynd)	signed (saynd)	İmzalamak
sing (sîng)	sang (sâng)	sung (sang)	Şarkı söylemek
sink (sînk)	sank (sânk)	sunk (sank)	Dibe batmak
sit (sît)	sat (sât)	sat (sât)	Oturmak
sleep (siliğp)	slept (silept)	slept (silept)	Uyumak
smoke (simoğk)	smoked (simoğkt)	smoked (simoğkt)	İçmek(sigara, puro...)

speak (sıpiğk)	spoke (sıpoğk)	spoken (sıpoğkın)	Konuşmak
spell (sıpel)	spelled (sıpeld)	spelled (sıpeld)	Hecelemek
spend (sıpend)	spent (sıpent)	spent (sıpent)	Harcamak
spill (sıpîl)	spilled (sıpîld)	spilled (sıpîld)	Yere dökmek
sprinkle (sıprinkıl)	sprinkled (sıprinkıld)	sprinkled (sıprinkıld)	Serpmek
stand (sitând)	stood (situd)	stood (situd)	Ayakta durmak
start (sıtart)	started (sıtartîd)	started (sıtartîd)	Başlamak
stay (sitey)	stayed (siteyd)	stayed (siteyd)	Kalmak (bir yerde)
study (sitadi)	studied (sitadiğd)	studied (sitadiğd)	Çalışmak(ders)
succeed (sıksîğd)	succeeded (sıksîdid)	succeeded (sıksîdid)	Başarmak
swim (sıvîm)	swam (sıvâm)	swum (sıvam)	Yüzmek
take (teyk)	took (tuğk)	taken (teykın)	Almak
take off (teyk of)	took off (tuğk of)	taken off (teykın of)	Kıyafet çıkarmak,uçağın kalkması
teach (tiğç)	taught (tağt)	taught (tağt)	Öğretmek
tear (töğr)	tore (toğr)	torn (toğrn)	Yırtmak
tell (tâğl)	told (told)	told (told)	Anlatmak

think (tînk)	thought (tağt)	thought (tağt)	Düşünmek
throw (tiroğv)	threw (tırûğv)	thrown (tiroğvn)	Fırlatmak
touch (taç)	touched (taçt)	touched (taçt)	Dokunmak
translate (tıranzleyt)	translated (tıranzleydîd)	translated (tıranzleydîd)	Tercüme etmek
travel (tirevıl)	travelled (tirevilt)	travelled (tirevilt)	Seyahat etmek
try (tıray)	tried (tırayt)	tried (tırayt)	Uğraşmak, denemek
turn (törn)	turned (törnd)	turned (törnd)	Dönmek, döndürmek
turn off (törn of)	turned off (törnd of)	turned off (törnd of)	Kapatmak (Tv, radyo, ışık, bilgisayar...)
turn on (törn on)	turned on (törnd on)	turned on (törnd on)	Açmak (Tv, radyo, ışık, bilgisayar...)
type (tayp)	typed (taypt)	typed (taypt)	Klavyeyle yazmak
understand (andırstând)	understood (andırstud)	understood (andırstud)	Anlamak
use (yuğz)	used (yuğzd)	used (yuğzd)	Kullanmak
use up (yuğz ap)	used up (yuğzd ap)	used up (yuğzd ap)	Tüketmek
wake up (veyk ap)	woke up (voğk ap)	woken up (voğkîn ap)	Uyanmak
walk (valk)	walked (valkt)	walked (valkt)	Yürümek
want (vant)	wanted (vantıd)	wanted (vantıd)	İstemek

wash (vağş)	washed (vağşt)	washed (vağşt)	Yıkamak
watch (vatç)	watched (vatçt)	watched (vatçt)	İzlemek
watch out (vatç ağıt)	watched out (vatçt ağıt)	watched out (vatçt ağıt)	Dikkat etmek
wear (vâğr)	wore (voğr)	worn (vorn)	Giymek
wear out (vâğr ağıt)	wore out (voğr ağıt)	worn out (vorn ağıt)	Yıpratmak, eskimek
work (vörk)	worked (vörkt)	worked (vörkt)	Çalışmak (işte)
work out (vörk ağıt)	worked out (vörkt ağıt)	worked out (vörkt ağıt)	Antrenman yapmak
write (rayt)	wrote (roğt)	written (ritın)	Yazmak
write down (rayt dağn)	wrote down (roğt dağn)	written down (ritın dağn)	Kaydetmek
zoom (zum)	zoomed (zuğmd)	zoomed (zuğmd)	Yakınlaştırmak

GRAMMAR ANSWER KEY

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1.aren't / are | 2.is / isn't / is | 3.is / is | 4.aren't / are / is | 5.are / am |
| 6.is / isn't / are | 7.is / isn't | 8. am / am | 9.isn't / is | 10. Is / are |
| 11.was / wasn't | 12.weren't / are | 13.were / are | 14.is / is | 15.aren't / is |
| 16.was / is | 17.was / am | 18.was / were | 19.was / was | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1-what | 2-what kind of | 3-how much | 4-what colour |
| 5-which | 6-whose | 7-where | 8-why |
| 9-how | 10-when/what time | 11-how many | 12-who |
| 13-how long | 14-whom | 15-how much | 16-how often |
| 17-who | 18-how | 19-which | 20-what |

Exercise 3:

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 1-c | 2-a | 3-b | 4-b | 5-a | 6-b | 7-d | 8- |
| b 9-d | 10-c | 11-c | 12-b | 13-b | 14-d | 15-b | 16- |
| d | | | | | | | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| On wednesday | In winter | In 2003 | In summer |
| On Teacher's Day | In january | In spring | At 7 pm. |
| On monday | In the morning | On 21st of April | In may |
| At 4 o'clock | On sunday morning | On 22nd century | At 5 am. |
| In autumn / fall | In the evening | At night | On tuesday |
| In september | In october | In november | In Middle Age |
| In the afternoon | At noon | In december | In 1979 |
| On weekdays | At midnight | On tuesday | On friday |
| In march | In april | On saturday | In february |
| On thursday | In june | In july | In august |

Exercise 5:

1 -into	2 -along	3 -into	4 -around	5 -into	6 -on	7 -up	8 -in
9 -down	10 -to	11 -on	12 -for	13 -away	14 -on	15 -for	16 - to
17 -from/ to	18 -of	19 -away	20 -in	21 -into	22 - from/to	23 - with	24 - of
25 - before	26 -after	27 - without	28 -into	29 -into	30 - during	31 - with	32 -of
33 - through	34 - between	35 -on	36 -for/in	37 -at	38 -by	39 -by	40 -in
41 -on	42 -in	43 -on	44 -on	45 -on	46 -for		

Excercise 6:

1- can/can't 2-can't 3-can't 4-can 5-can't 6-can't 7-can't 8-
can't 9-Can 10-can /can't 11-can't

Excercise 7:

1-shouldn't 2-should 3-should 4-should 5-
Should / should 6-shouldn't 7-shouldn't 8-should 9-should 10-
should 11-shouldn't

Excercise 8:

1-had beter 2-had better 3-had better not 4-had better 5-had better 6-
had better

Excercise 9:

1-must 2-must 3-mustn't 4-mustn't/must 5-mustn't 6-must 7-
mustn't 8-mustn't 9-must 10-must 11-mustn't 12-must

Excercise 10:

1-have to 2-has to 3-don't have to 4-has to 5-doesn't have to
6-don't have to 7-doesn't have to 8-do/have to/do

Excercise 11:

1-reads 2-come 3-works 4-like 5-do 6-cooks 7-drive 8-speaks 9-watch 10-plays
11-goes 12-plays 13-does 14-make 15-gets 16-leaves 17-begins 18-do 19-speak/live 20-
don't wake up
21-listens to 22-do/eat 23-goes 24-rides

Excercise 12:

1-had 2-did/call 3-got
graduated/was 4-did/discover/discovered 5-invented/invented 6- did/graduate/
9-had 7-did/wake up/woke up 8-did/leave/fell
10-didn't understand/explained
bought 11-knocked/answered 12-thought/chose 13-were/got 14-
15-caused 16-ran/sold
17-did/call 18-didn't join/had 19-prepared
20-were/was 21-was/didn't read 22-didn't
sleep 23-didn't help/didn't deserve 24-moved/had

Excercise

13:

1-won't pack

2-will ask

3-will/keep/will
breed

4-won't
stop

5-won't miss

6-will dye

7-will
prepare

8-will plant

9-will take

10-will/walk/won't
take

Excercise**14:**

1-is reading 2-are/doing 3-are working 4-isn't listening to /are studying 5-is sitting
 6-are/ studying 7-is ringing 8-is knocking on 9-is looking for 10-are/reading

Excercise**15:**

1-was studying 2-were eating 3-was watching /called writing 4-rang/was
 5-were having /started
 6-was working/had 7-was sleeping/stole 8-was studying / was making 9-
 were reading/was listening
 10-were discussing/got 11-were having/was crying 12-
 walked/were typing/were talking/was yelling/were waiting/were complaining
 13-saw/was driving 14-helped/was carrying 15-were
 playing
 16-cancelled /called 17-were watching/went 18-was
 packing/was looking for 19-were complaining/rose 20-was
 washing/fell 21-weren't cheating/took 22-were/doing/was helping/were chatting

Excercise 16:

1-will be sitting 2-arrive / will / be picking 3-reach / will be raining 4-
 will be flying
 5-will/be having 6-will be waiting / come

Excercise 17:

1-haven't seen 2-have known 3-has written 4-haven't had/was 5-have
 changed/moved /had/have built 6-have been 7-have never seen 8-has
 become/took 9-have changed/saw 10-has planted /started 11-have never visited/have
 traveled 12-have/seen/haven't heard 13-have been/have/been 14-has
 /seen /has gone/have/ever been/have been/started 15-hasn't visited/left
 16-haven't dated/broke up 17-have studied 18-has had/was 19-has been/were

READING ANSWER KEY

KATE a.True b. True

JIM a. True b. False

THE NEW BAND a. False b. True

LONGLEAT HOUSE a. True b.

False **THE GARSTON FAMILY** a.

False b. False **JOAN**

a. False b. True

AMY'S RESTAURANT a. True b. False

SMALL CARS a. False b. True c. True d.False

HOME SWEET HOME a. True b. True c. True d.

False **THE OSTRICH** a. False b. False c. False d.

True **MAHATMA GANDHI** a. False b. False c.

False d. True **THE MOTOR CAR**

INDUSTRY a. True b. False c. False d.

False

SAN FRANCISCO a. False b. False c. True d. True e. False f. False

G

R

A

M

M

A

R

I - TWELVE TENSES (ON İKİ ZAMAN)

S = Özne O = Nesne V = Fiil

PAST (geçmiş)	PRESENT (şu an)	FUTURE (gelecek)
Past Simple (+)S + V2 + O (I / He) ate apple (-)S + didn't + V1 + O (I / He) didn't eat apple (?)Did + S + V1 + O Did (you / he) eat apple ?	Present Simple (+)S + V1 + O I eat apple / He eats apple (-)S + don't/doesn't + V1 + O I don't eat apple/ He doesn't eat apple (?)Do/Does + S + V1 + O Do you eat apple / Does he eat apple?	Future Simple (+)S + will + V1 + O (I / He) will eat apple (-)S + won't + V1 + O (I / He) won't eat apple (?)Will + S + V1 + O Will (you / he) eat apple ?
Past Continuous (+)S + was / were + Ving + O I was eating apple / He was eating apple (-)S+wasn't/ weren't+Ving+O I wasn't eating apple / He wasn't eating apple (?)Was/Were + S + Ving + O Were you eating apple / Was he eating apple?	Present Continuous (+)S + am / is / are + Ving + O I am eating apple / He is eating apple (-)S + am/is/are + not + Ving + O I am not eating apple / He is not eating apple (?)Am/Is/Are + S + Ving + O Are you eating apple / Is he eating apple ?	Future Continuous (+)S + will be + Ving + O (I / He) will be eating apple (-)S + won't be + Ving + O (I / He) won't be eating apple (?)Will + S + be + Ving + O Will (you / he) be eating apple?
Past Perfect (+)S + had + V3 + O (I /He) had eaten apple (-)S + hadn't + V3 + O (I /He) had n't eaten apple (?)Had + S + V3 + O Had (you / he) eaten apple ?	Present Perfect (+)S + have / has + V3 + O I have eaten apple / He has eaten apple (-)S + haven't / hasn't + V3 + O I haven't eaten apple / He has n't eaten apple (?)Have / Has + S + V3 + O Have you eaten apple / Has he eaten apple ?	Future Perfect (+)S + will have + V3 + O (I / he) will have eaten apple (-)S + won't have + V3 + O (I / he) won't have eaten apple (?)Will + S + have + V3 + O Will (you / he) have eaten apple ?
Past Perfect Continuous (+)S + had been + Ving	Present Perfect Continuous (+)S + have / has been +	Future Perfect Continuous (+)S + will have been +

+ O (I /He) had been eating apple (-)S + hadn't been + Ving + O (I /He) hadn't been eating apple (?)Had + S + been + Ving + O Had (you /he) been eating apple ?	Ving + O I have been eating apple / He has been eating apple (-)S + haven't/hasn't been+Ving+O I haven't been eating apple / He hasn't been eating apple (?)Have/Has + S + been + Ving + O Have you been eating apple / Has he been eating apple ?	Ving + O (I / he) will have been eating apple (-)S + won't have been + Ving + O (I / he) won't have been eating apple (?)Will + S + have been + Ving + O Will (you / he) have been eating apple ?
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1-SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE:

*Günlük alışkanlık ve yinelenen eylemlerde.

Ex: I usually leave home for school at 8 o'clock (Genelde okul için evden 8'de ayrılırım)

*Genel doğrular , ansiklopedik bilgiler ve bilimsel gerçekler

Ex: The sun doesn't set in the east. (Güneş doğudan batmaz)

* Soruda zaman ipucu yoksa ve verilen cümle genel bilgi , bilimsel bilgi gibi görünüyorsa o zaman Simple Present Tense'i tercih edin ya da en azından Present Tenselerden birini.

Time Markers:

Every day/week/month/year (Her gün/hafta/ay/yıl....) at the weekends (hafta sonları)

on Sundays (pazarları) in the evenings (akşamları) once an hour

(saatte bir) twice a day (günde iki) three times a week

(haftada üç kez) now and then (bazen) now and again (bazen)

from time to time (zaman zaman) at times

(arasıra)

Note:Bu time markerlar geniş zaman göstergesi olsa da eğer cümle içinde geçmiş ya da geleceğe gönderme yapan ipuçlarına sahipse o zamanlarda da kullanılabilir.

Ex: I went to cinema everyday when I was young (Gençken her gün sinemaya giderdim)

-I will visit you just at the weekends next year (Seneye seni sadece haftasonları ziyaret edeceğim)

Frequency Adverbs:

always (daima) almost always (neredeyse daima) usually (genellikle)

generally (genellikle) often (sık sık)

sometimes (bazen)

occasionally (arada) seldom (nadiren) rarely (nadiren)

scarcely (neredeyse hiç) hardly ever (neredeyse hiç) almost never

(neredeyse hiç) never (asla)

*seldom, rarely, scarcely, hardly ever, almost never, never olumsuz bir anlam taşır.

* (always) in zıttı (never) dır.

(almost always) in zıttı (seldom , rarely , scarcely , hardly ever , almost never) dır.

-Picasso always used his right hand while painting =

Picasso resim yaparken daima sağ elini kullanırdı =

Picasso never used his left hand while painting.

Picasso resim yaparken asla sol elini kullanmazdı

-Picasso almost always used his right hand while painting = Picasso hardly ever used his left hand while painting

Picasso resim yaparken neredeyse daima sađ elini kullanırdı = Picasso resim yaparken neredeyse hiç sol elini kullanmazdı.

2-SIMPLE PAST TENSE:

*Geçmişte olmuş bitmiş olaylar.

Ex: We moved in Afyon in 1989 (1989'da Afyon'a taşındık)

*Eğer cümlede zaman ipucu yoksa ama geçmişte olmuş olabilecek özel bir olaysa Simple past ya da Past tenseleden birini tercih edin. Mesela Ali'nin Ayşe'ye arabayla çarptığında Ayşe'nin yere düşmesi sürekli ya da gelecekte değil ancak geçmişte olmuş olabilecek özel bir olaydır. Çünkü her gün aynı olay oluyor olamaz ve gelecekte olacağını tahmin etmiş olamam.

Time Markers:

previously (*önceden*) yesterday (*dün*) yesterday morning/afternoon/evening (*dün sabah, öğlen, akşam*) 2 days ago (*iki gün önce*) last night (*geçen gece*) then(*o zaman*) at that time (*o sırada*) at that moment (*o anda*) once(*bir zamanlar*) those times(*o zamanlar*) those years (*o yıllar*) at the time (*o zaman*) from 1983 to 1990 (*1983 den 1990 a kadar*) between 2000 and 2003(*2000-2003 arasında*)

3-SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE:

*Gelecekte olacak olaylar, planlar, beklentiler, umutlar, etc

Ex: I will call you tomorrow. (*Seni yarın arayacağım*)

* BE GOING TO V1 kalıbı da gelecek zamanda kullanılabilir.

Ex: I am going to swim (*Ben yüzeceğim*)

She is going to go to work (*O işe gidecek*)

We are going to move in Ankara (*Biz Ankaraya taşınacağız*)

Time Markers:

tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening / night (*yarın sabah / öğlen / akşam / gece*)

next century (*gelecek yüzyıl*)

5 hours later (*5 saat sonra*)

in 6 minutes (*6 dakika içinde*)

soon (*yakında*)

Note: Tomorrow dışındakiler bazı durumlarda geçmiş zamanda da kullanılabilir.

Ex: The war started in 1932 and Germans defeated English (*the next year - 7 weeks later -soon - in 6 days*)

-Savaş 1932 de başladı ve Almanlar(*bir sonraki yıl - 7 hafta sonra - kısa zamanda - 6 gün içinde*) İngilizleri yendi.

4-PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

*Konuşma anında gerçekleşen olaylar.

Ex: He is watching TV now. *(O şu anda TV izliyor)*

*Bugünlerde gerçekleşen olaylar.

Ex: I am studying for the final exams these days. *(Bugünlerde final sınavları için çalışıyorum)*

*Değişmekte olan durumlarla. Gradually (gittikçe), more and more (daha daha) , day by day (günden güne) , step by step (adım adım) gibi yapılarla.

Ex: I am getting (becoming) older day by day. *(Günden güne yaşıyorum)*

*Yakın gelecek zaman yerine.

Ex: They are flying to Moscow soon. *(Onlar yakında Moskova'ya uçuyorlar)*

Time Markers:

now (*şimdi*) at present / at the moment (*şu anda*) currently (*şu anda*)
these days / nowadays (*bugünlerde*) for the time being (*şu sıralar/şimdilik*)

5-PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

*Geçmişte belli bir zaman diliminde devam eden olaylar

Ex: This time last summer I was sunbathing on the beach .
(Geçen yaz bu zaman plajda güneşleniyordum)

*Geçmişte başka bir eylem gerçekleştiğinde süregelen olaylar.

Ex: When you called me I was taking a shower so I couldn't answer the phone.
(Sen beni aradığında duş alıyordum bu yüzden telefona cevap veremedim)

Time Markers:

at this time last week (*geçen hafta bu zaman*) this time 2 days ago (*iki gün önce bu zaman*)

6-FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

*Gelecekte belli bir zaman diliminde devam eden olaylar

Ex: I hope I will be resting at this time tomorrow
(Umarım yarın bu zaman dinleniyor olacağım)

*Gelecekte başka bir eylem gerçekleştiğinde süregelen olaylar.

Ex: When you visit Adana I will be having holiday in Bodrum .
(Adana'yı ziyaret ettiğinde ben Bodrum'da tatil yapıyor olacağım)

Time Markers:

at this time next month (gelecek ay bu zaman)

this time 5 weeks later (5 hafta sonra bu zaman)

7-PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

*Geçmişte yapılan bir eylemi kesin zaman vermeden anlatırken.

Ex: I know that film. I have watched it before.
(O filmi biliyorum ,daha önce izledim)

*Yakın geçmişte olup etkisi süregelen olaylar.

Ex: I have lost my glasses and I can't find it.
(Gözlüğümü kaybettim ve bulamıyorum)

*Geçmişten beri bir şeyin yapılıp yapılmadığını ve yapıldıysa kaç kere , kaç tane , kaç kez yapıldığını anlatmak için kullanılır.

Ex: I haven't read a book since last week but I have gone to library twice and I have finished three assignments.

(Geçen haftadan beri kitap okumadım fakat kütüphaneye iki kere gittim ve üç tane ödevimi bitirdim.)

Time

Markers:

for(<i>dir-dır</i>)	since(<i>beri</i>)	ever since(<i>beri</i>)	since then(<i>o zamandan beri</i>)
already(<i>çokta n</i>)	just(<i>daha yeni</i>)	lately(<i>son zamanlarda</i>)	recently(<i>son zamanlarda</i>)
yet(<i>henüz</i>)	ever(<i>hiç</i>)	so far(<i>şimdiye kadar</i>)	all my life(<i>hayatım boyunca</i>)
up to now / until now / till now (<i>şimdiye kadar</i>)			

Dikkat

(in / within / throughout / over /during / for) edatları EĞER (the last / the past +day / week / month / year / three months / five weeks,...vb) kalıplarının başına gelirse cümlede Simple Past tense yerine Present Perfect Tense veya Present Perfect Continuous tense kullanılır .

Ex: I haven't seen her in the last month

She hasn't been working there for the
past 2 years They have been here over
the last 3 weeks

for : - dir - dır

for + an hour/ two years/ three weeks/ a few days/ three decades/ ages / a long time.....etc

Ex: I have been here for three days. (3 gündür buradayım)

since / ever since: - den beri

since + two o'clock / saturday / last week/ the end of the year / I was born / you left me...etc

Bunlar cümle başına ,ortasına veya sonuna gelebilir ve Yanına cümle aldığında o cümleyi Simple Past tense yapar ve diğer cümle de Perfect tense olur.

Since / Ever since (Simple Past Tense)	+	(Present Perfect Tense)
(Present Perfect Tense)	+	since / ever since (Simple Past Tense)
(Simple Past Tense)	+	(Present Perfect Tense) since / ever since

Ex: Since I left her , I haven't dated with anyone (Ondan ayrıldığımdan beri kimseyle çıkmadım)
-He hasn't come back since he went there. (Oraya gittiğinden beri dönmedi)
-She left me and she hasn't returned since. (Beni terk ettiğinden beri dönmedi)

since then: o zamandan beri

Cümle başına gelemaz. Cümlelerin ortasına ya da en sonuna gelir ve her iki durumda da baştaki cümleyi geçmiş zaman yapar.

(Simple Past Tense)	+	since then	+	(Present Perfect Tense)
(Simple Past Tense)	+	(Present Perfect Tense)	+	since then

Ex:My girlfriend broke up with me a year ago and since then I haven't dated with anyone.
(Kız arkadaşım benden bir yıl önce ayrıldı ve o zamandan beri kimseyle çıkmadım)

-She stopped smoking last week and she hasn't smoked even one cigarette since then
(O sigara içmeyi geçen hafta bıraktı ve o zamandan beri tek bir sigarabile içmedi)

never / ever: hiç

'never' düz cümleyi olumsuz yapmak için kullanılırken ever genelde sorularda kullanılır. 'Ever' eğer öncesinde bir superlative (the best,the most beautiful...) veya (the first,the second.....) gibi bir sıra sayısı varsa

düz cümlede de gelir ve 'şimdiye kadar' anlamı verir.

- Ex:** Have you ever gone abroad? *(Hiç yurtdışına gittin mi?)*
-No I have never gone abroad. *(Hayır hiç yurtdışına gitmedim)*
-Rome is the best city I have ever visited. *(Roma şimdiye kadar ziyaret ettiğim en iyi şehir)*
-You are the first Spanish I have ever met. *(Sen tanıdığım ilk İspanyolsun)*

just : az önce , daha yeni

Ex: I have just cut my finger so it is bleeding.
(Az önce parmağımı kestim bu yüzden kanıyor)

already: çoktan , zaten...

Ex: He has already left so you can't catch him.
(Çoktan çıktı bu yüzden onu yakalayamazsın)

yet : henüz
kullanılır.

* olumsuz cümlelerde ve sorularda cümle sonunda

Ex:Have you done your homework yet?
(Ödevini şimdiye kadar yaptın mı?)
-No I haven't done it yet.
(Hayır henüz onu yapmadım)

Dikkat !!!

('yet' eğer have / has'den sonra gelirse NOT koymaya gerek kalmaz ve TO V1 ile birlikte kullanılır.Cümleyi not getirmeden olumsuz yapmış oluruz.)

Ex: I haven't gone yet	=	I've yet <u>to go</u>	(Henüz gitmedim)
She hasn't arrived	=	She has yet <u>to arrive</u>	(Henüz oraya
there yet		there	varmadı)

recently / lately / until now / up to now / up till now / so far :

Ex: So far this year, I haven't gone on a holiday.
(Bu yıl şimdiye kadar tatile çıkmadım)

NOTES:

1 -Zaman ipucu olarak içinde 'recent' geçen kalıplar (recently, recent days, recent years, recent studies, recent researches, recent experiments vb) Present Perfect Tense ister ama bu kalıpların başına UNTIL gelirse Simple Past tense gelir.

Ex: I haven't seen Ahmet recently (Son zamanlarda Ahmet'i görmedim)
-I didn't see Ahmet until recently. (Son zamanlara kadar Ahmet'i görmedim)

2- 'for' (dır-dir) anlamında perfect tenseler ile kullanılırken eğer (-lığına) anlamında kullanıldıysa başka tenseler ile kullanılabilir. Geçmiş de olur gelecek de.

Ex: I stayed in Bodrum for 5 days last week (Geçen hafta Bodrum'da 5 günlüğüne kaldım)
-I will sleep for ten hours tomorrow.. (Yarın on saat uyuyacağım)

3- 'yet, since , for ' normalde perfect tense ile kullanılırken diğer

anlamlarıyla her tense ile kullanılır. (yet-ama), (since-dığı için), (fordığından) gibi anlamlar da taşımaktadır.

8-PAST PERFECT TENSE:

*Geçmişin geçmişinde olan olayları anlatmak için kullanılır. Ayrıca geçmişin geçmişinden geçmişe kadar bir olayın olup olmadığını ve olduysa kaç kere , kaç tane olduğunu vurgular.

Ex: By the time she arrived at the party they had already started eating dinner.
(*O partiye vardığında onlar çoktan akşam yemeğine başlamıştı*)
-By the time I got retired in 2016 , I had changed two work places.
(*2016 da emekli olduğumda üç iş yeri değiştirmiştim.*)

*Past perfect yerine Simple Past da kullanılır. Özellikle yakın zamanlı olaylarda. Yani şıklarda eğer ikisi arasında kalırsanız kesinlikle önceliğiniz Simple Past olsun.

*Bir de şunu asla unutmayın ki Past Perfect tenseler yanına başka cümle aldığında Simple Past tense alır. Eğer şıklarda başka tenseler ile birleştirilmiş hallerini görürseniz asla seçmeyin

Time Markers:

until then (*o zamana kadar*) prior to yesterday (*dünden önce*)
before the World War II (*II. DS'ndan önce*) by five o'clock (*saat 5 e kadar*)
by the time he arrived **ed** (*O gelene kadar*)

9-FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

*Gelecekte önce tamamlanmış olaylarda ya da bir şeyin geleceğe kadar yapılmış olup olmayacağını ve olacaksa kaç kere, kaç tane yapılacağını vurgulamak için kullanılır.

Ex: She will have completed her work by tomorrow.
(*Yarına kadar işini tamamlamış olacak*)
-I will have written three essays by the time the editor calls me next week.
(*Editör beni gelecek hafta arayana kadar 3 makale yazmış olacağım*)

Time Markers:

by 2050 (*2050 ye kadar*) by the end of this winter (*bu kışın sonuna kadar*)
in two years' time (*iki yıl içinde*) before he calls **s** me (*O beni aramadan önce*)

10- PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

*Geçmişten bu yana olan zamanı vurgular. Perfect Continuousların Perfectlerden farkı ; Perfectler bir şeyin hiç yapıp yapılmadığını , yapıldıysa kaç kere veya kaç tane yapıldığını vurgularken Perfect Continuouslar bir eylemin süresini, ne kadardır yapıldığını vurgular

Ex: I have been running for 3 hours. (*Üç saattir koşuyorum*)

11- FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

*Yukarıdaki durum geçerlidir. Şu an ile Gelecek arasındaki süreye gönderme yapar.

Ex: I will have been waiting for 2 hours when he reaches here
(O buraya vardığında 2 saattir bekliyor olacağım)

12- PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

*Yukarıdaki durum geçerlidir. Geçmişin geçmişi ile geçmiş arasındaki süreye gönderme yapar

Ex: I had been working for 4 hours by the time it finished.
(İşim bittiğinde 4 saattir çalışıyordum)

13- GEÇMİŞTE GELECEK:

*Geçmişin geleceğinde yapacakken yapılmayan eylemlerde WILL'in geçmişi olan WOULD ya da AM / IS / ARE GOING TO nun geçmişi olan WAS / WERE GOING TO kullanılır.

Ex: I was going to come to the party but I couldn't . (Partiye gelecektim ama gelemedim)
- We were going to call you but we forgot. (Sizi arayacaktık ama unuttuk)
- He thought he would faint (Bayılacağını sandı)

Dikkat :

*Scientists (believe, guess, hope, think, state, foresee, predict, assume) that the world (will) crash into the Sun in 2050

-Bilim adamları 2050 de dünyanın güneşe çarpacağına inanıyor, tahmin ediyor.....

*Scientists (believed, guessed, hoped, thought, stated, foresaw, predicted, assumed) that the world (would) crash into the Sun in 1997

-Bilim adamları 1997 de dünyanın güneşe çarpacağına inanıyordu, tahmin ediyordu.....

14- İSİM CÜMLELERİ:

*Cümlede yüklem eğer bir fiil değil de bir sıfat, zamir veya isim ise ; fiil cümlesinde hangi yardımcı fiil kullanılıyorsa o alınıp yine fiil cümlesinde fiilin hangi hali alınıyorsa BE nin o hali kullanılıp isim cümlesi yapılır. Continuous ve Perfect Continuousların isim cümlesi olmaz

***BE ' nin 1. Hali** BE / AM / IS / ARE **2. Hali** WAS/WERE **3. hali** BEEN

Ex: I **am** a teacher now (Şimdi öğretmenim)
- I **was** a teacher last year (Geçen yıl öğretmendim)
- I **will be** a teacher next year (Gelecek yıl öğretmen olacağım)
- I **have been** a teacher since 1980 (1980 den beri öğretmenim)
- I **had been** a teacher for ten years by the time I married (Evlendiğimde 10 yıldır öğretmendim)
- I **can be** a teacher if I study hard (Sıkı çalışırsam öğretmen olabilirim)

-You **must be** quick

(Çabuk olmalısın)

ZAMAN BAĞLAÇLARI İLE BİRLEŞİK CÜMLE YAPMA KURALLARI

1-GENEL VE GELECEK OLAYLARDAN BAHSEDERKEN KURAL ŞUDUR

Yan Cümle (Bağlaçlı Kısım)		Ana Cümle (Bağlaçsız Kısım)
Present Simple		Present Simple
Present	(+)	Present Continuous
Perfect		Future Simple
Present Continuous		Future Continuous
		Future Perfect
		Future Perfect Continuous

Until the sun rises, I stay at home.

(Güneş doğana kadar evde kalırım)

As Sibel is resting, her sister is working now

(Sibel dinlenirken kardeşi çalışıyor)

After you have slept tonight ,I will leave here

(Sen bu gece uyuduktan burdan ayrılacağım)

While you are watching TV tomorrow, I will be doing homework

(Sen yarın TV izlerken ben ödev yapıyor olacağım)

By the time the police start chasing the thief ,he will have left the city

(Polis hırsızı kovalamaya başlayana kadar O şehri terketmiş olacak)

When he graduates from university next year , he will have been studying medicine for eight years.

(O üniversiteyi gelecek sene bitirdiğinde sekiz yıldır tıp okuyor olacak)

2-GEÇMİŞ OLAYLARDAN BAHSEDERKEN KURAL ŞUDUR

Yan Cümle (Bağlaçlı Kısım)		Ana Cümle (Bağlaçsız Kısım)
Past Simple		Past Simple
Past	(+)	Past
Continuous		Continuous
Past Perfect		Past Perfect
		Past Perfect Continuous

As soon as I saw the shark I got on the boat

(Köpekbalığını görür görmez bota bindim)

Just as We were entering the house last night, somebody was staring at us

(Tamda gecen gece eve girerken biri bize bakıyordu)

Before I left home, I had turned off

the lights (Evden ayrılmadan önce

ışıkları kapatmıştım) **After** I had

turned off the lights, I left home

(Işıkları kapattıktan sonra evden ayrıldım)

When they took me to hospital, my wound had been bleeding for two hours
(Onlar beni hastaneye götürdüğünde yaram iki saattir kanıyordu)

ÖNEMLİ DİPNOTLAR:

1- İki cümle zaman bağlacı ile birleştirilmişse zaman uyumu gerekir.

- *Zaman bağlacı kısımların Past bir tense ise diğer kısım yine Past bir tense olmalıdır.
- *Zaman bağlacı kısımların Present bir tense ise diğer kısım Present veya Future Tenselerden biri olmalıdır.
- *Zaman bağlacı kısımların asla Future bir tense olmaz. Zaman bağlacından sonra WOULD / WILL / SHALL / BE GOING TO gelmez. Gelirse diğer tarafa yani bağlacsız kısım olan ana cümleye gelir.

2- IT WASN'T UNTIL.....THAT..... = Kalıbı (.....olmadan.....olmadı) anlamı taşır.Bu bir kalıp olduğu için soruda birbirinin ipucu olarak verilebilirler.Yani bir soruda ' It wasn't that.....' diye bir ipucu varsa şıklarda UNTIL'i seçin

Ex: It wasn't until I lost him that I understood his value ('had understood' da olabilir)

(Onu kaybedene kadar değerini anlamadım. / Ancak onu kaybettiğimde değerini anladım)

3- Geçmişe gönderme yapan zaman bağlacı cümlelerde şu kurala dikkat edelim

After / Once / As soon as	(Past Perfect)	+	(Simple Past Tense)
Before / By the time / Until	(Simple Past Tense)	+	(Past Perfect)

After I (had woken up) + I (washed) my face
Uyandıktan sonra yüzümü yıkadım (Yani önce uyandım sonra yüzümü yıkadım)

Before She (visited) her granny + She (had bought) a present.
Ninesini ziyaret etmeden önce bir hediye satın aldı (Yani önce hediye aldı sonra ziyaret etti)

4- 'Date back , be dated back , trace back , be traced back ve go back ' fiilleri 'tarih olarak ya dayanmak' anlamına gelir ve yanlarına zaman ipucu olarak geçmiş bir geçmiş zaman alsalar da Present bir Tense ile kullanılırlar.

Genelde de sorularda yanına WHEN relative clause yapısını alarak çıkar. Buradaki WHEN zaman bağlacı değil (Kİ O ZAMAN) gibi bir anlam taşıyan bir relative clause dır.Ve yanlarına geldikleri zamanda ne olup bittiğini anlatırlar, dolayısıyla o taraf geçmiş zamandır

Ex: Dinosaurs date back to BC 2000 when the world was a hotter place.
(Dinazorlar dünyanın daha sıcak olduğu MÖ 2000 e dayanır)

This nation is traced back to AD 234 when Romans came here.
(*Bu ulus Romalıların buraya geldiđi MS 234 e dayanır*)

II- MODALS(DİLEK KİPLERİ)

Eğer bir modal fiil değil de sadece modal ise YA DA modal ın başında BE yoksa sadece geniş ve gelecek zaman anlamlarında kullanılırken eğer o modal aynı zamanda bir fiilse veya başında BE varsa gerekli değişiklikler yapılarak her zaman ve her modal ile kullanılabilir.

1-

Alttaki Modallar geniş

zaman ve gelecek zaman yerine geçer.Yanına V1 gelir. can

(yeterlilik, ihtimal, izin, rica)

could	(ihtimal, rica)
may	(ihtimal, izin, rica)
may well	(teklif)
might , might well	(ihtimal)
may as well, might as well, could as well	(bari ...yapalım)
should , ought to	(tavsiye, hafif gereklilik)
had better	(tavsiye,hafif gereklilik)
must	(zorunluluk, büyük ihtimal)
would like to	(istek)
would rather, would sooner, would just as soon (tercih) would prefer to	(tercih)

2- Alttaki Modallar geçmiş zaman yerine geçer.Yanına V1 gelir.

could	(yeterlilik)
used to	(geçmiş alışkanlık)

3- Alttaki Modallar gerekli yardımcı fiili alıp başlarındaki kelime değiştirilerek farklı zaman ve modallarla kullanılabilir. İstisnalar hariç yanlarına V1 alırlar.

be able to	(yeterlilik,başarı)
have to	(zorunluluk,gereklilik)
need to	(gereklilik)
dare to	(cesaret)
be supposed to	(gereklilik)
be to	(gereklilik)
be likely to	(ihtimal)
be unlikely to	(ihtimal dışı)
prefer to	(tercih)
happen to	(başına gelmek - tesadüfen olmak)
be bound to	(zorunluluk)
be obliged to	(zorunluluk)
prefer Ving	(tercih)
be used to	Ving (alışkanlık)
get used to Ving	(alışmaya başlamak)

feel like Ving

(istek)

CAN + V1 (- <i>ebilmek</i>) Note: (can't) ihtimal anlamında kullanıldığında çok büyük ihtimal anlamı taşır. Ex: He can't be at home now (O şimdi evde olamaz)	(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında) Yeterlili k İhtimal İzin Rica	* I can run fast(Hızlı koşabilirim) *He can call me tonight (Bu gece beni arayabilir) *You can go out if you want (İstersen çıkabilirsin) *Can I come in ?(İçeri girebilir miyim?)
COULD+V1 (-<i>ebilmek</i>) Note: 'could' geniş zamanda ihtimal anlamı taşırken 'couldnt'un böyle bir kullanımı yoktur.Yani couldn't sadece geçmiş zamanda ve 'yetersizlik' anlamında kullanılır.	(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında) İhtimal al Rica (Geçmiş zamanda) Yeterlilik	*She could be at the office now (Şimdi ofiste olabilir) *Could you tell me the time? (Bana saati söyleyebilir misiniz?) *I could read and write when I was five. (Beş yaşındayken okuyup yazabiliyordum)
BE ABLE TO + V1 (- <i>ebilmek</i>)	(Her zamanla / modalla) Yeterlili k Özel Başarı	*I am able to swim (Ben yüzebilirim) *My parents were able to see well when they were younger than now. (Ebeveynlerim şimdikinden daha gençken daha iyi görebiliyordu) *Nobody will be able to climb there (Hiçkimse oraya tırmanamayacak) *I have been able to speak English for two years. (İki yıldır İngilizce konuşabiliyorum) *She may be able to win the race after training . (Antreman yaptıktan sonra yarışı kazanabilir)
MAY + V1 (- <i>ebilmek</i>) Note: ' may well V1 'de ihtimal anlamında kullanılabilir	(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında) İhtimal al Rica İzin	*My father may go to Ankara tomorrow (Babam yarın Ankara'ya gidebilir) *May I speak to you for a minute ? (Seninle bir dakikalığına konuşabilir miyim?) *You may not smoke here ! (Burada sigara içemezsin)

MIGHT + V1 <i>(- ebilmek)</i> <i>Note: 'might well V1 'de ihtimal anlamında kullanılabilir</i>	<u>(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında)</u> İhtimal	*Dad might come home late today <i>(Babam bugün eve geç gelebilir)</i>
MAY AS WELL + V1 MIGHT AS WELL + V1 COULD AS WELL + V1 <i>(bari yapalım)</i>	<u>(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında)</u> Öneri	*It is rainy.We may as well play taboo at home. <i>(Yağmur yağıyor bari evde tabu oynayalım)</i>
SHOULD + V1 OUGHT TO + V1 <i>(-meli)</i> <i>Note: 'should' bazı durumlarda ihtimal anlamı da taşıyabilir.</i>	<u>(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında)</u> Tavsiye Gereklilik	*You should quit smoking as soon as possible <i>(Sigarayı mümkün olduğunca çabuk bırakmalısın)</i> *He ought not to wake up late to be healthy. <i>(O sağlıklı olmak için geç uyanmamalı.)</i>
HAD BETTER + V1 <i>(yapsa iyi olur)</i>	<u>(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında)</u> Öneri	*You had better tidy your room ; otherwise your dad will get angry with you. <i>(Odanı düzenlesen iyi olur yoksa baban kızacak)</i>
MUST + V1 <i>(-meli)</i> <i>Note: Büyük ihtimal anlamı taşıması için " BE Ving "alması gereklidir.</i>	<u>(Geniş ve Gelecek zaman anlamında)</u> Zorunluluk Büyük ihtimal Güçlü tavsiye	*You must fasten your seat belt while driving. <i>(Araba sürerken emniyet kemerini takmalısın)</i> *You mustn't smoke here. <i>(Burada sigara içemezsin)</i> *She must be studying upstairs <i>(O yukarıda ders çalışıyor olmalı)</i> *You must watch that movie.It is amazing. <i>(O filmi izlemelisin.Muhteşem)</i>
HAVE TO + V1 HAS TO + V1 <i>(-meli)</i> <i>Note: 'have got to V1 / has got to V1' de aynı anlamdadır</i> DON'T HAVE TO + V1 DOESN'T HAVE TO + V1 <i>(-mesine gerek yok)</i>	<u>(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte)</u> Zorunluluk <u>(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte)</u> İsteğe bağlı	*Sibel has to work hard for the midterm exams (Sibel dönem ortası sınavları için sıkı çalışmalı) *They have to come to work on time every day. <i>(Onlar hergün işe zamanında gelmeli)</i> *You had to call me yesterday <i>(Dün beni aramalıydın)</i> *She may have to go early <i>(Onun erken gitmesi gerekebilir)</i> *He is very rich so he doesn't have to work much <i>(O çok zengin , çok çalışmasına gerek yok)</i> *Yesterday was Sunday so I didn't have to get up early <i>(Dün Pazartı, erken kalkmama gerek</i>

		yoktu)
NEED TO +V1 <i>(- men gerek)</i>	(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte) Gereklilik	*He needs to do exrta work to earn more money. <i>(O fazla para kazanmak için ekstra çalışmalı)</i> *You needed to tell me what happened <i>(Bana ne olduğunu anlatman gerekliydi)</i>
NEEDN'T + V1 DON'T NEED TO + V1 DOESN'T NEED TO + V1 <i>(-mesine gerek yok)</i>	(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte) İsteğe bağlı	*She needn't tell me hersecret .Iknow what it is. <i>(Sırrını bana söylemesine gerek yok,biliyorum)</i> *He doesn't need to call me.I have set the clock. <i>(Beni aramasına gerek yok .Saati kurdum.)</i> *We didn't need to do shopping.Fridge was full <i>(Alışveriş yapmamıza gerek yoktu.Dolap doluydu.)</i>

USED TO + V1 <i>(eskiden yapıp şimdi yapmamak)</i>	<u>(Geçmiş zaman)</u> Alışkanlık	*I used to smoke when I was young <i>(Gençken sigara içerdim)</i> *I didn't use to drink alcohol before <i>(Önceden alkol içmezdim)</i> *I used to be shy (Ben utangaçtım) ' I would smoke / I wouldn't drink' <i>(OLUR)</i> ' I would be shy ' (OLMAZ) *If I were rich I would buy a villa <i>(Zengin olsam bir villa alırdım)</i> *I wish you would have called me yesterday <i>(Dün beni aramanı isterdim)</i>
BE USED TO Ving <i>(alışkın olmak)</i>	(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte) Alışkanlık	*I am used to getting up early <i>(Erken kalkmaya alışkınım)</i> *She was used to going to school late <i>(O okula geç giderdi)</i>
GET USED TO Ving <i>(alışmak)</i>	(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte) Alışkanlık	*I got used to taking drugs at university. <i>(Uyuşturucu almaya üniversitede alıştım)</i> *He is getting used to smoking day by day <i>(O günden güne sigara içmeye alışıyor)</i>

BE SUPPOSED TO + V1 <i>(-mesi beklenir -meli -malı)</i>	(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte) Gereklilik	*I am supposed to be there in time. <i>(Zamanından önce orada ormalıyım)</i> *He was supposed to call the boss in advance. <i>(Önceden patronu araması gerekirdi)</i>
BE TO + V1 <i>(-mesi beklenir -meli -malı)</i> <i>Note: Gelecek zaman yerine de geçer.</i>	(Her zaman ve Modalla birlikte) Gereklilik	*If you want to pass, you are to study harder. <i>(Geçmek istiyorsan daha sıkı çalışmalısın)</i> *Trump is to come to Turkey soon. <i>(Trump yakında Türkiye'ye gelecek)</i>

SHOULD HAVE + V3 OUGHT TO HAVE + V3 <i>(-malıydı ama yapmadı)</i> <i>Note:Olumsuzu ise yapmamalıydı ama yaptı anlamına gelir</i> <i>Note:Be Supposed To V1 kalıbını ve olumsuzunu geçmiş zamanda kullandığımızda aynı anlamı verir.</i>	(Geçmiş zaman) Yapılmayan gereklilik	*I ought to have found a job. <i>(Bir iş bulmalıydım.)</i> *You shouldn't have lied to me. <i>(Bana yalan söylememeliydin.)</i> *I was supposed to go back there on time <i>(Oraya zamanında geri gitmeliydim)</i>
COULD HAVE + V3 MIGHT HAVE + V3 <i>(olabilirdi ama olmadı)</i>	(Geçmiş zaman) Olmayan ihtimal	*We could actually have been married. <i>(Aslında evlenebilirdik)</i> *You might have recovered. But you didn't even try. <i>(İyileşebilirdin ama denemedin bile)</i>
MAY HAVE + V3 MIGHT HAVE + V3 COULD HAVE + V3 <i>(-miş olabilir)</i>	(Geçmiş zaman) İhtimal	*I can't find the key.I may have forgotten <i>(Anahtar bulamıyorum.Unutmuş olabilirim)</i> *He might have caught a virüs <i>(Virüs kapmış olabilir)</i>

MUST HAVE + V3 (-miş olmalı)	(Geçmiş zaman) Büyük ihtimal	*He was alone at home.He must have stolen the money (O evde yalnızdı. Parayı O çalmış olmalı)
MUSTN'T HAVE + V3 CAN'T HAVE + V3 COULDN'T HAVE + V3 (-miş olamaz)	(Geçmiş zaman) Büyük ihtimal	*She died.You can't have seen her (O öldü . Görmüş olamazsın.) *Impossible! He couldn't have escaped. (İmkansız ! O kaçmış olamaz.)
NEEDN'T HAVE+ V3 (-masına gerek yoktu yaptı) DIDN'T NEED TO + V1 (-masına gerek yoktu yapmadı)	(Geçmiş zaman) Gereklilik	*He needn't have gone by taxi.I could have given him a lift (Taksiye binmesine gerek yoktu arabayla bırakabilirdim.) *He didn't need to wake up early so he slept until 11 a.m. (Erken kalkmasına gerek yoktu bu yüzden 11'e kadar uyudu)

MODALS

ÖZETİ

CAN do	=	yapabilir	(Olumlu yeterlilik)
CAN'T do	=	yapamaz	(Olumsuz yeterlilik)
CAN do	=	yapabilir	(Olumlu normal ihtimal)
CAN'T do	=	yapamaz	(Olumsuz büyük ihtimal)
COULD do	=	yapabilir	(Olumlu normal ihtimal)
COULD do	=	yapabilirdi	(Olumlu geçmiş yeterlilik)
COULDN'T do	=	yapamazdı	(Olumsuz geçmiş yeterlilik)
BE ABLE TO do	=	yapabilir	(Olumlu yeterlilik)
NOT BE ABLE TO do	=	yapamaz	(Olumsuz yeterlilik)
MAY do	=	yapabilir	(Olumlu normal ihtimal)
MAY NOT do	=	yapmayabilir	(Olumsuz normal ihtimal)
MIGHT do	=	yapabilir	(Olumlu normal

MIGHT NOT do	=	yapmayabilir	ihimal) (Olumsuz normal ihimal)
SHOULD do	=	yapmalı	(Olumlu gereklilik)
SHOULDN'T do	=	yapmamalı	(Olumsuz gereklilik)
HAD BETTER do	=	yapmalı	(Olumlu gereklilik)
HAD BETTER NOT do	=	yapmamalı	(Olumsuz gereklilik)
MUST do	=	yapmalı	(Olumlu gereklilik)
MUSTN'T do	=	yapmamalı	(Olumsuz gereklilik)
HAVE TO do	=	yapmalı	(Olumlu gereklilik)
DON'T HAVE TO do	=	yapmasına gerek yok	(Yapıp yapmaması isteğe bağlı)
NEED TO do	=	yapmalı	(Olumlu gereklilik)
NEEDN'T do	=	yapmasına gerek yok	(Yapıp yapmaması isteğe bağlı)
USED TO do	=	yapardı	(Geçmişte genel yapılan)
DIDN'T USE TO do	=	yapmazdı	(Geçmişte genel yapılmayan)
BE SUPPOSED TO do	=	yapmalı	(Olumlu gereklilik)
NOT BE SUPPOSED TO do	=	yapmamalı	(Olumsuz gereklilik)
BE TO do	=	yapmalı	(Olumlu gereklilik)
NOT BE TO do	=	yapmamalı	(Olumsuz gereklilik)
SHOULD HAVE done	=	yapmalıydı	(ama yapmadı)
OUGHT TO HAVE done	=	yapmalıydı	(ama yapmadı)

SHOULDN'T HAVE done = yapmamalıydı (ama yaptı)
OUGHT NOT TO HAVE done = yapmamalıydı (ama yaptı)

COULD HAVE done = yapabilirdi (ama
yapmadı)
MIGHT HAVE done = yapabilirdi (ama
yapmadı)

MAY HAVE done = yapmış olabilir (geçmiş normal
ihtimal)
MIGHT HAVE done = yapmış olabilir (geçmiş normal
ihtimal)
COULD HAVE done = yapmış olabilir (geçmiş normal
ihtimal)

MAY NOT HAVE done = yapmamış olabilir (geçmiş olumsuz normal
ihtimal)
MIGHT NOT HAVE done = yapmamış olabilir (geçmiş olumsuz normal
ihtimal)

MUST HAVE done = yapmış olmalı (geçmiş büyük ihtimal)
MUSTN'T HAVE done = yapmış olamaz (geçmiş olumsuz büyük
ihtimal)
CAN'T HAVE done = yapmış olamaz (geçmiş olumsuz büyük
ihtimal)
COULDN'T HAVE done = yapmış olamaz (geçmiş olumsuz büyük
ihtimal)

NEEDN'T HAVE done = yapmasına gerek yoktu (ama
yaptı)
DIDN'T NEED TO done = yapmasına gerek yoktu (ve
yapmadı)

III- PASSIVE (EDİLGEN)

Bir cümle nin passive olduğunu anlamak için yapmamız gereken cümlede **BE + V3** aramaktır. BE nin herhangi bir halinin yanında -ing almamış bir fiil görürseniz o kesinlikle 3. Halidir ve passivedir. Çünkü V1 ve V2 nin BE nin yanına gelmesi kural gereği mümkün değildir. Active cümle nin Passive olması için gerekli adımlar şunlardır:

- 1- Etken cümle nin nesnesi edilgen cümlede özne yapılır.
- 2- Etken cümledeki yardımcı fiil ve modal alınıp edilgene eklenir.
- 3- Etken cümledeki fiilin hali edilgende BE ye yüklenir.
- 4- Etken cümledeki fiil V3 şeklinde edilgene eklenir

NOTE: BE'nin halleri : **BE / AM / IS / ARE / WAS / WERE / BEEN / BEING** dir.

I write a book I don't write a book (Simple Present) Do you write a book	A book <u>is written</u> by me A book <u>isn't written</u> by me <u>Is</u> a book <u>written</u> by you
I wrote a book I didn't write a book (Simple Past) Did you write a book	A book <u>was written</u> by me A book <u>wasn't written</u> by me <u>Was</u> a book <u>written</u> by you
I will write a book I won't write a book Will you write a book I am going to write a book (Simple Future) I am not going to write a book Are you going to write a book	A book will <u>be written</u> by me A book won't <u>be written</u> by me Will a book <u>be written</u> by you A book is going to <u>be written</u> by me A book isn't going to <u>be written</u> by me Is a book going to <u>be written</u> by you
I am writing a book I am not writing a book (Present Continuous) Are you writing a book	A book is <u>being written</u> by me A book isn't <u>being written</u> by me Is a book <u>being written</u> by you
I was writing a book I wasn't writing a book (Past Continuous) Were you writing a book	A book was <u>being written</u> by me A book wasn't <u>being written</u> by me Was a book <u>being written</u> by you
I will be writing a book I won't be writing a book (Future Continuous) Will you be writing a book	A book will be <u>being written</u> by me A book won't be <u>being written</u> by me Will a book be <u>being written</u> by you
I have written a book I haven't written a book (Present Perfect) Have you written a book	A book has <u>been written</u> by me A book hasn't <u>been written</u> by me Has a book <u>been written</u> by you
I had written a book I hadn't written a book (Past Perfect) Had you written a book	A book had <u>been written</u> by me A book hadn't <u>been written</u> by me Had a book <u>been written</u> by you
I will have written a book I won't have written a book (Future Perfect) Will you have written a book	A book will have <u>been written</u> by me A book won't have <u>been written</u> by me Will a book have <u>been written</u> by you
Perfect Continuous Tenseler	Bunların Passive yapısı olmaz

I can / should write a book I can't / shouldn't write a book (Present Modallar) Can / Should you write a book	A book can/should <u>be written</u> by me A book can't/shouldn't <u>be written</u> by me Can/Should a book <u>be written</u> by you
I could have written a book I couldn't have written a book (Perfect Modallar) Could you have written a book	A book could have <u>been written</u> by me A book couldn't have <u>been written</u> by me Could a book have <u>been written</u> by you

NOTES:

1- Eğer boşluktan sonra nesne olabilecek bir kelime varsa şıklardan passive olanları eleyebilirsiniz.Çünkü edilgenler nesne almaz.Ancak bazen özel durumlar olabilir.

2- Eğer boşluktan sonra bir yerde “tarafından” anlamına gelen bir “BY” varsa passive’dir.Ama diğer anlamlara gelen BY kullanımları için bu geçerli değildir.

by Ahmet = *Ahmet tarafından*
by 50% = *50%*
oranında by the lake =
göl kenarında by 2034
= *2034 e*
kadar by walking =
yürüyerek
by myself = *kendi kendime*

3- Özneye bakıp cevap şıkkındaki fiili yapıp yapamayacağına bakarak etken mi edilgen mi anlayabilirsiniz.Mesela Özne ‘Mektup’ ise ve fiil ‘Göndermek’ ise passive dir çünkü mektup gönderemez gönderilir.Yani bütün cümleyi anlamaya gerek yok.

4- ‘Get’ fiili passive yapılarda çoğu zaman ‘BE’ yerine kullanılabilir.

Ex: The wall was (got) painted (Duvar boyandı)
My car will be (get) washed (Arabam
yıkılacak)
The building is being (getting) restored (Bina restore ediliyor)

VII- ADJECTIVE CLAUSES (SIFAT CÜMLECİĞİ)

*Bir ismi niteleyerek sıfat görevi gören cümleciklerdir. Cümlenin öznesini, nesnesini, zamanını, ya da yerini niteleyerek ek bilgi verirler.

Who	(ki o , ki onu , ki ona)
Whom	(ki onu,ki ona)
That	(ki o , ki onu , ki ona , ki o zaman)
Which	(ki o , ki onu , ki ona)
Whose	(ki onun)
Where	(ki orada)
When	(ki o zaman)

*Sorularda boşluktan önceki kelime neyse ona göre bir relative clause seçilir. İnsan mı , hayvan mı , cansız mı, zaman mı, yer mi, sahiplik mi.Önce buna karar vermemiz lazım.

İNSAN	=	who (özne,nesne)	whom (nesne)	that (özne,nesne)	whose (sahiplik)
HAYVAN- CANSIZ	=	which (özne,nesne)		that (özne,nesne)	whose (sahiplik)
YER	=	where	(ama eğer bir yerden özne ya da nesne gibi bahsedildiyse ' which , that ' gelir)		
ZAMAN	=	when , that	(ama eğer bir zamandan özne ya da nesne gibi bahsedildiyse 'which, that' gelir)		

EXAMPLES :

1- My father is a doctor. He works in Sevgi Hospital
(Babam bir doktordur.O Sevgi hastanesinde çalışır.)

1- My father is a doctor **who / that** works in Sevgi Hospital
(Babam Sevgi hastanesinde çalışan bir doktordur.)

2- My father is a doctor. The patients like him so much.
(Babam bir doktordur.Hastalar onu çok sever.)

2 - My father is a doctor **who / whom / that** the patients like so much.
(Babam hastaların çok sevdiği bir doktordur.)

3- My father is a doctor. His patients like him so much.
(Babam bir doktordur.Onun hastaları onu çok sever)

3- My father is a doctor **whose** patients like him so much.

(Babam hastalarının çok sevdiği bir doktordur.)

- 4- I bought a car . It is fast and expensive.
(Ben bir araba satın aldım.O hızlı ve pahalı)
- 4- I bought a car **which / that** is fast and expensive.
(Ben hızlı ve pahalı olan bir araba satın aldım)
- 5- I have a cat. My wife likes it so much.
(Benim bir kedim var. Karım onu çok seviyor.)
- 5- I have a cat **which / that** my wife likes so much.
(Benim , karımın çok sevdiği bir kedim var)
- 6- My father is a doctor in Sevgi Hospital. Many old patients are treated there.
(Babam Sevgi Hastanesinde doktordur.Birçok yaşlı hasta orada tedavi edilir.)
- 6- My father is a doctor in Sevgi Hospital **where** many old patients are treated
(Babam birçok yaşlı insanın tedavi edildiği Sevgi Hastanesinde doktordur.)
- 7- My father became a doctor in 2000. He was living in Malatya then.
(Babam 2000 yılında doktor oldu. O o zaman Malatya’da yaşıyordu)
- 7- My father became a doctor in 2000 **when / that** he was living in Malatya
(Babam Malatyada yaşadığı 2000 yılında doktor oldu)
- 8- My father is a doctor in Sevgi Hospital. It is very big and well known.
(Babam Sevgi hastanesinde doktordur. O çok büyük ve iyi tanınmıştır)
- 8- My father is a doctor in Sevgi Hospital **which / that** is very big and well known
(Babam çok büyük ve iyi tanınmış olan Sevgi Hastanesinde doktordur.)
- 9- My father became a doctor in 2000. It was the begining of a new millenium
(Babam 2000 de doktor oldu.O yeni bir bin yılın başlangıcıydı)
- 9- My father became a doctor in 2000 **which / that** was the begining of a new millenium.
(Babam yeni bir bin yılın başlangıcı olan 2000 de doktor oldu.)

***WHO:** İnsanlarda özne ve nesneyi nitelemek için kullanılır.

Ex: I have seen the man. He talked to you yesterday (The man 2. cümlede 'he' şeklinde özne) I have seen the man who talked to you yesterday. (*Dün seninle konuşan adamı gördüm*)

-I have seen the man. You talked to him yesterday (The man 2. Cümlede 'him' şeklinde nesne) I have seen the man who you talked to yesterday. (*Dün konuştuğun adamı gördüm.*)

***WHOM:** İnsanlarda sadece nesneyi nitelemek için kullanılır.

Ex: The student was very naughty. I got angry with him (The student ve him nesnesi ortak) The student (who/whom) I got angry with was very naughty (*Kızdığım öğrenci yaramazdı.*) The student with whom I got angry was very naughty (edat relativeden önce de gelebilir)

Note: 'Who' her ne kadar 'whom' yerine gelebilse de eğer **edat** relativeden önce gelirse 'who' getiremeyiz sadece 'whom' getirilebilir. Çünkü kural gereği edattan sonra 'who' relative clause olarak gelemaz. Yani 2. Kullanımda 'who' gelemazdi.

***WHICH:** Cansızlar ve hayvanlarda özne ve nesneyi nitelemek için kullanılır.

Ex: The hamster is sweet. I keep it at home. (The hamster 2. cümlede 'it' şeklinde nesne) The hamster which I keep at home is sweet (*Evde beslediğim hamster çok tatlı*)

-I bought a car. It is really fast . (A car 2. cümlede 'it' şekline özne)
I bought a car which is really fast. (*Gerçekten hızlı olan bir araba satın aldım*)

***THAT:** WHO,WHOM,WHICH ,WHEN yerine geçebilir ama dikkat edilmesi gereken birkaç kural vardır. 'That' **edattan** sonra ve (,) işaretinden sonra gelemaz.

Ex: The car

A boy two cats

(OLABİLİR)

that.....
The car in **that....**

that.....
A boy for
that.....

that.....
two cats ,
that.....

(OLAMAZ)

***WHOSE:** İnsan, hayvan, cansızlarda sahiplik bildirmek için kullanılır.Yanına isim gelmek zorundadır.Eğer yanında isim yoksa WHOSE doğru relative olamaz.

Ex:The girls are from Russia.Their passports are invalid (The girls 2. cümlede 'their' olmuş) The girls whose passports are invalid are from Russia (Pasaportları geçersiz olan kızlar Rus)

-There is a book here.I don't know its owner. (A book 2. cümlede 'its' olmuş)
There is a book whose owner I don't know here. (Burada sahibini bilmediğim bir kitap var)

Note: WHOSE yerine eğer insandan bahsediyorsak THE OF WHOM gelebilirken eğer hayvan veya cansızdan bahsediyorsak THE OF WHICH yapısı gelebilir.

Nasılki	Ayşe's leg Whose leg	YA DA YA DA	the leg of Ayşe the leg of Whom	diyebiliyorduk da diyebiliriz.
	Table's leg Whose leg	YA DA YA DA	the leg of the Table the leg of Which	diyebiliyorduk de diyebiliriz.

Ex:Sibel is a mother.Her children adore her. (Sibel 2. Cümlede 'her' olmuş)
Sibel is a mother whose children adore her. (Sibel çocuklarının hayran olduğu bir annedir)
Sibel is a mother the children of whom adore (Sibel çocuklarının hayran olduğu bir annesidir)

-I have a horse. Its colour is white. (A horse 2. Cümlede its olmuş) I have a horse whose colour is white (Rengi beyaz olan bir atım var) I have a horse the colour of which is white (Rengi beyaz olan bir atım var)

Note:Bu örneklerde (of whom ya da of which) kullanılmasının sebebi (children ve colour) değil ondan önce gelen (mother ve horse) kelimeleridir.(mother) insan olduğu için (of whom) kullanılırken (horse) hayvan olduğu için (of which) kullanıldı.

***WHERE:** Yerlerden bahsederken kullanılır.Ancak dikkat edilmesi gereken şudur ki eğer bir yerden 'O' gibi bahsedersek WHICH alırken oradan 'ORADA' gibi bahsedersek WHERE alır

Ex:-London is a capital city.It is very crowded. (Londra 2. cümlede 'it 'yani 'O' olmuş) London is a capital city which is very crowded. (Londra çok kalabalık olan bir başkenttir)

-London is the capital city.The queen lives there. (Londra 2. cümlede 'there' 'Orada'olmuş) London is the capital city where the queen lives. (Londra ,kraliçenin yaşadığı başkenttir.)

Note: WHERE yerine duruma göre IN WHICH / ON WHICH / AT WHICH gelebilir.

Ex:The school will be closed soon. Many students study in that school.

The school (**where / in which**) many students study will be closed soon. (school' in' alır)
(*Birçok öğrencinin okuduğu okul yakında kapatılacak*)

-The island will be under protection.Many animals live on that island.

The island (**where / on which**) many animals live will be under protection. (island 'on' alır)
(*Birçok hayvanın yaşadığı ada koruma altında olacak*)

Note: Bazen şaşırtmak için **edatı** sonradan eklerler. Bu durumda WHERE değil WHICH veya THAT kullanılır. Çünkü WHERE edatla kullanılamaz. Ama tabi bu edat boşta kalmış bir edat olmalı ki aslında Relative Clause'a ait olduğunu anlayalım.

Ex: The school (**which / that**) many students study **in** will be closed soon.

Eğer burada " in Malatya , in the street" gibi bir kalıp olsaydı yani edat boşta olmasaydı anlardım ki o edat relative in edatı değil ve dolayısıyla bu kuralın bir geçerliliği olmazdı.

***WHEN:** Zamanlardan bahsederken kullanılır. Ancak yine dikkat edilmesi gereken şey şudur ki eğer bir zamandan 'O' gibi bahsediyorsak WHICH alırken eğer 'O ZAMANDA' diye bahsediyorsak WHEN alır.

Ex: 1980 is a year. It was very hard for Turkey. (1980 2. cümlede 'it' yani 'O' olmuş) 1980 is a year **which** was very hard for Turkey. (1980 Türkiye için çok zor olan bir yıldır)

- 1980 is the year. My parents moved to Van then. (1980 2. cümlede 'then' 'o zaman' olmuş) 1980 is the year **when** my parents moved to Van. (1980 ailemin İstanbul'a taşındığı yıldır)

Note: WHEN yerine duruma göre IN WHICH / AT WHICH / ON WHICH gelebilir.

Ex I'll go to Bodrum in summer. Many tourists go there in summer.
I'll go to Bodrum in summer (**when / in which**) many tourists go there
(Bodrum'a birçok turist gittiği yaz ayında gideceğim)

- We left the peninsula last weekend. It was very crowded at the weekend.
We left the peninsula last (**weekend when / at which**) it was very crowded.
(Yarımadayı çok kalabalık olduğu geçen haftasonu terkettik)

Note: Bazen şaşırtmak için **edatı** sonradan eklerler. Bu durumda WHEN yerine WHICH veya THAT kullanılır. Çünkü WHEN de aynı WHERE gibi edatla kullanılmaz.

Ex: I'll go to Bodrum in summer (**which / that**) many tourists go there **in**

Buradaki 'in' edatı da boşta kalmış bir edat . Yani aslında relative clause'un edatı.

***WHY:** 'the reason' sözcüğünden sonra WHY ya da veya FOR WHICH kullanılabilir.

Ex: Do you know the reason. She gave up the job for that reason.

Do you know the reason (WHY / FOR WHICH) she gave up the job. (*Onun neden işi bıraktığını biliyor musun ?*)

QUES : (İPUÇLARI)

1-(,) işaretinden sonra THAT gelmez.

2- Edatdan hemen sonra WHO ve THAT gelmez.Ama edat sonradan geliyorsa kullanılabilir.Ayrıca her ne kadar THAT virgülden sonra gelmese de eğer kendinden önceki virgül ara bilgi için kullanılan iki virgülden biriye THAT kullanılmasında sakınca yoktur.

Ex:The boy **with (who / that)** I agree is my best friend.

(OLMAZ) The boy **(who / that)** I agree **with** is my best friend. (OLUR)
The boy **with whom** I agree is my best friend. (OLUR)

My grandfather , the oldest member of the family , THAT lives in Ankara will visit us soon (ARA BİLGİ)

3- Edattan hemen sonra WHERE ve WHEN gelmez. Edat sonradan gelse de kullanılmaz.

Ex: The place **in where** I stay is Hilton. (OLMAZ) -The hotel **in which** I stay is Hilton. (OLUR) The place **where** I stay **in** is Hilton. (OLMAZ) -The hotel **which** I stay **in** is Hilton. (OLUR)

-The day **on when** I was born is Sunday. (OLMAZ) -The day **on which** I was born is Sunday. (OLUR) The day **when** I was born **on** is Sunday. (OLMAZ) -The day **which** I was born **on** is Sunday. (OLUR)

4-.....WHOM,WHERE ve WHEN'den hemen sonra (yardımcı fiil , fiil veya modal) gelemmez. Yeni bir cümle başlangıcı olması lazım yani özne gelmesi lazım. Çünkü eğer doğru relative clauselar bunlar olsa ikinci cümlede 'yer,zaman,nesne' falan atılmış olması gerekir. Halbuki relative clausedan sonra özne yoksa , bu o cümlede öznenin yerine geçebilecek bir relative clause gelmesi gerektiğini gösterir. Ancak 'Most of whom / Some of whom,both of whom etc' gibi kalıplardan sonra yardımcı fiil, fiil veya modal gelmesi mümkündür.

Ex: The boy **whom (can swim / was reading / went, vb...)**.....(OLMAZ)
The boys **some of whom (can swim /were reading /went, vb..)**. (OLUR)

5- Bazen ilk cümleyi komple nitelemesi gereken bir relative gerekebilir.Bu durumda boşluğa gelebilecek tek relative WHICH'dir.Bu tür durumlarda WHICH den önce (,) gelir.

Ex: She shouted at Tom.It made us shocked.(İlk cümledeki olay 2. Cümlede 'it' olmuş)
She shouted at Tom , which made us shocked. (O Tom'a bağırdı ve bu da bizi şok etti)

6- WHOSE'dan sonra etkilediği isim gelmelidir,ama direkt başka bir isim / yardımcı fiil / modal gelemmez. whose + car / mother / job.....OLUR
AMA whose + go / I / saw / can / was OLMAZ

Ex:The girl whose mother I know.....(olur).....The girl whose I know mother. (olmaz)

7- Soruda boşluktan sonraki cümlede şıklardaki edatı alabilecek kelimeler varsa onlar seçilir

Ex: I like apricot FOR which Malatya is FAMOUS (famous for)
I met the man ABOUT whom you were WORRIED (worry about)
She has an old stamp IN which I am INTERESTED (interested in)

Dikkat !! Edatlı relative Clauselardan sonra da Özne gelmelidir. Yani fiil , yardımcı fiil, modal alamazlar.

8- Relativeden sonra yeni bir özne geliyorsa relative kullanılmasa da olur.

Ex: The man whom I met was a doctor YERİNE The man I met was a doctor
DA DİYEBİLİRİZ

REDUCTION (KISALTMALAR) :

Relative Clause ları kullanmadan aynı anlamı vermek de mümkündür. Buna reduction yani kısaltma denir. Reduction şöyle yapılır

1-

Aktif fiil cümlesinde ‘ Ving ’

A doctor is a person who takes care of a patient
A doctor is a person taking care of a patient
(Bir doktor hastaya bakan kişidir)

It was the house which costed one and a half million dollars
It was the house costing one and a half million dollars
(O bir buçuk milyon dolar tutan evdi)

2-

Pasif fiil cümlesinde ‘ V3 ’

A patient is a person who is taken care of by a doctor
A patient is a person taken care of by a doctor
(Bir hasta, doktor tarafından bakılan kişidir)

It was the house which was sold to a millionaire
It was the house sold to a millionaire.
(O bir milyonere satılan evdi)

Note: Üstteki örnekte continuous tense kullanılmış olsa ‘ being taken ’ da olurdu.
Yani ‘ who is being taken ’ olsaydı ‘ being taken ’ şeklinde de kısaltabilirdik.

The walls which are being painted now are really dirty
The walls being painted now are really dirty.
(Şimdi boyanan duvarlar gerçekten kirli .)

NOTE : Ama eğer relative yapıdan önce onu niteleyen (bir sıra sayısı , bir superlative yapı veya ‘only’ kelimesi) varsa örneğin (first , second , third , 100th , best , youngest , most beautiful , only.....) VEYA relative yapıdan sonra bir modal varsa işte o zaman özel durum olarak kabul edilip alttaki şekillerde yapılır.

3-

Aktif fiil cümlesinde

' TO V1 '

I'm the only doctor who takes care of patients here I'm the only doctor to take care of patients here
(Ben burada hastalara bakan tek doktorum)

I am the second doctor who works in this hospital I am the second doctor to work in this hospital
(Ben bu hastanede çalışan ikinci doktorum)

You are the doctor who can treat me in this hospital You are the doctor to treat me in this hospital
(Sen bu hastanede beni tedavi edebilecek tek doktorsun)

4-

Pasif fiil cümlesinde

' TO BE V3 '

I am the oldest patient who is taken care of here I am the oldest patient to be taken care of here
(Ben bu hastanede bakılan en yaşlı hastayım)

You are a patient who must be treated here soon You are a patient to be treated here soon.
(Sen kısa sürede burada bakılması gereken bir hastasın)

5- Ayrıca eğer Relative olan kısım isim cümlesiye BE ve relative atılarak kısaltma yapılır.

You are the patient who is / was / will be in the room 104 You are the patient in the room 104
(Sen oda 104 teki hastasın)

NOTE : Reductionlarda da kısaltma başa da getirilebilir.

Ex: Atatürk who is the founder of TC is the most distinctive leader Atatürk the founder of TC is the most distinctive leader
The founder of TC , Atatürk, is the most distinctive leader.
(TC nin kurucusu Atatürk en seçkin liderdir)

-Ferrari which makes the highest speed is produced in Italy. Ferrari making the highest speed is produced in Italy Making the highest speed , Ferrari , is produced in Italy
(En yüksek hızı yapan Ferrari İtalyda üretilir)

-Kangaroo which is found only in Australia is an endemic species
Kangaroo found only in Australia is an endemic species
Found only in Australia , Kangaroo , is an endemic species
(*Sadece Avustralyada bulunan kanguru bir endemik türdür.*)

XI- CONJUNCTIONS (BAĞLAÇLAR)

*Bağlaçların 3 türlü kullanımı vardır.

1- Bazıları YAN CÜMLE alarak sonradan başka bir cümleyle birleştirilip birleşik cümle oluşturur .Bunlar başa da gelebilir ortaya da.Etkilediği cümle yanında olmalıdır.

Ex: *Geç kalktığım*dan okula geç kaldım.

Since I got up late, I was late for school.

YA DA

I was late for school since I got up late.

-Hasta olmama rağmen işe gittim.

Although I was ill, I went to work. **YA DA**

I went to work although I was ill

2- Bazıları iki ANA CÜMLE nin arasına gelerek cümleleri birleştirir.Sadece ortaya gelebilirler

Ex: *Geç kalktım, bu yüzden, okula geciktim.*

I got up late so I was late for school.

-Hastaydım, ama okula gittim.

I was ill but I went to school.

3- Diğerleri ise kendinden sonra cümle değil CÜMLE DIŞI kalıp alır.Hem başa hem ortaya gelebilirler. Cümle dışı kalıplar şunlardır:

- isim :

Ex: *Ahmetten dolayı okula geç kaldım.*

I was late for school because of Ahmet.

-isim tamlaması :

Ex: *Trafik sıkışıklığından dolayı okula geç kaldım.*

I was late for school because of the traffic jam.

-sıfat tamlaması :

Ex: *Bozuk çalar saatten dolayı okula geç kaldım.*

I was late for school because of the broken alarm clock.

- zamir:

Ex: *Senden dolayı okula geciktim.*

I was late for school because of you .

- gerund yani Ving :

Ex: *Geç kalkmaktan dolayı okula geç kaldım.*

I was late for school because of getting up late.

Note: Bu bağlaçlar yanına 'THE FACT THAT' kalıbını alınca cümleyle kullanılabilirler.

Ex: I was late for school because of the fact that Ahmet didn't wake me up.

(*Ahmet beni uyandırmadığından okula geç kaldım*)

-I was late for school because of the fact that there was traffic jam.

(*Trafik sıkışıklığı olduğundan okula geç kaldım*)

BAĞLAÇ TÜRÜ	Bağlaç + Yan cümle başa da gelir ortaya da	Cümle+Bağlaç+C ümle sadece ortaya gelir	Bağlaç + Cümle dışı başa da gelir ortaya da
Z A M A N B A Ğ L A Ç L A R	*When (-dığında) *While / As / Just as (-iken) *After (- den sonra) *Before (-den önce) *As soon as (-ar armaz) *Hardly/ Scarcely/ Barely when (-ar armaz) *No sooner.....than (-ar armaz) *Till (-e kadar) *Until (-e kadar) *By the time (- ekadar) *Since (-den beri) *Once (-dığında) *The moment (-dığında) *The instant (-dığında)	*Meanwhile (bu esnada) *In the mean time (bu esnada) *Then (daha sonra) *Later (daha sonra) *By the way (bu arada) *First of all (her şeyden önce) *Firstly (ilk olarak) *At last (sonunda) *Eventually (sonuç olarak) *Ultimately (sonuç olarak) <u>Example sentence:</u> There are some reasons of stress; <u>First of all</u>, being alone	*During (boyunca) *Former (- dır) *Since (-den beri) *By (-a kadar) *After (-den sonra) *Before (-den önce) *Till (-e kadar) *Until (-e kadar) <u>NOTE:</u> Bu bölümdeki bağlaçlardan Since After Before Till Until yan cümleyle de kullanılabilir

I	*Immediat ely (-ar armaz)	makes you feel exhausted and upset. (<i>Stresin bazı sebepleri vardır;Öncelikle yalnız olmak insanı bitkin ve üzgün yapar</i>)	<u>NOTE:</u> 'Bağlaç + Cümle Dışı' bölümündeki bağlaçlar eğer THE FACT THAT alırsa cümle ile kullanılır.
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<u>BAĞLAÇ TÜRÜ</u>	<u>Bağlaç + Yan cümle</u>	<u>Cümle+B bağlaç+C ümle</u>	<u>Bağlaç + Cümle dışı</u>
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Z I T L I K

B A Ğ L A Ç L A R

***Though**
(- e rağmen)

***Althou
gh** (-e
rağmen)

***Even if**
(olsa bile)

***Even though**
(olmasına rağmen)

***Much as**
(-e rağmen)

***While**
(şu şöyleyken)

***Whereas**
(şu şöyleyken)

***No matter + Wh
soruları**
YA DA
Wh soruları + ever
(..... olursa olsun
.....)

**No matter what =
whatever No matter
how = however No
matter when =
whenever No matter
who = whoever No
matter which=whiche
ver No matter
why=whyever
No matter
where=wherever**

***However +
sıfat/zarf.....**
(ne kadar.....olsa da..)

Example sentence:
-However cool she is I
don't like her much.
(Ne kadar cool olsa da onu

***But / Though**
(fakat)

***However**
(fakat)

***Yet**
(faka
t)

***Neverthel
ess** (fakat)

***Nonethel
ess** (fakat)

***But.....still**
(fakat yine de)

***Yet.....still**
(fakat yine de)

***All the same**
(yine de)

***Even so**
(öyle olsa bile)

***On the contrary**
(tam tersine)

***In contrast**
(tam tersine)

***Convers
ely**
(tersine)

***On the other
hand**
(diğer taraftan)

***Rather**
(bundan ziyade)

***Despite**
(-e rağmen)

***In spite of**
(-e rağmen)

***Notwithstan
ding** (-e
rağmen)

***In the face of**
(bakmaksızın)

Irrespective of
(bakmaksızın)

Regardless of
(bakmaksızın)

***Contrary to**
(-in tersine)

***In contrast to**
(-in tersine)

***Unli
ke**
(tersin
e)

Example sentence:
-He drives car
slowlyunlike his father.
(Babasının tersine
arabayı yavaş sürer)

I	<i>çok sevmem)</i> -However carefully my father drives he usually has an accident. (<i>Babam ne kadar dikkatli sürse de sık sık kaza yapar</i>)		
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BAĞLAÇ TÜRÜ	Bağlaç + Yan cümle	Cümle+B bağlaç+C ümle	Bağlaç + Cümle dışı
S	*Because / Since (-diğından)	*Because / Since /As / For (çünkü)	*Because of (-den dolayı)
E	*As / *Inasmuch as (-diğından)	*Therefore (böylelikle)	*Due to (-e bağlı olarak)
B			
E	*Seeing that	*So (bu yüzden)	*Owing to (-e bağlı olarak)
P	Understanding		*In view of (-den dolayı)
S	that Knowing	*For this reason (bu sebeple)	
O	that Realizing		*On account of (-e bağlı olarak)
N	that Considering	*Thus (böylelikle)	*Thanks to (sayesinde)
U	that (-diğından)	*Hence (böylelikle)	
Ç	*For (-diğından)	*Thereby + Ving (böylelikle)	*As a result of (sonucu olarak)
B	*Now that (-diğına göre)	*As a result (sonuç olarak)	*As a consequence of (sonucu olarak)
A	*In view that (-diğına göre)	*As a consequence (sonuç olarak)	*Given (-den dolayı)
Ğ	*In that (diğına göre)		
L	*On the grounds that (-e bağlı olarak)	*Consequently (sonuç olarak)	<i>Example sentence:</i> We could save enough money <u>thanks to</u> working too much. (<i>Çok çalışmamız sayesinde yeterince para biriktirebildik</i>)
A	*Given that (-den dolayı)	*Accordingly (bundan dolayı)	
	*.....so + sıfat/zarf + that... such + tamlama + that...		

R I	(öyle.....ki.....)		
AMAÇ B A Ğ L A Ç L A R I	*.....so that..... in order that..... (olsun diye) *For fear that /Lest (korkusuyla / masın diye) *in case (-ar diye) *To / In order to / So as to / In an attempt to / In an effort to + V1 (-mak için) direkt -V1 alırlar		*For fear of (korkusuyla) *For the purpose of (amacıyla) *In case of (durumuna karşı)

<u>BAĞLAÇ TÜRÜ</u>	<u>Bağlaç + Yan cümle</u>	<u>Cümle+Bağlaç+C ümle</u>	<u>Bağlaç + Cümle dışı</u>
Ş A R T B A Ğ L	*If (eğer...ise) *Unless (eğer olmazsa) *Only if (ancak. olursa) *Provided / Providing that (eğer...ise) *So long as / As long as (-dığı sürece) *On condition that (şartıyla) *Suppose that (...cek olursa)	*Or (yoksa) *Or else (aksi takdirde) *Otherwis e (aksi takdirde) *As if (-mış gibi) *As though (-mış gibi) <u>Example sentence:</u> She looks <u>as if</u> she <u>is</u> ill. (Hasta gibi)	*But for (olmasa) *If it weren't for (olmasa) *If it hadn't been for (olmasaydı) *witho ut (olmadan)

A Ç L A R I	*What if (ya....ise) *Assume that (varsayarsak) *Imagine that (varsayarsak) *Whether. or not (.....sede.....mesede)	<i>görünüyor. 'gerçek durum')</i> He behaves <u>as</u> <u>though</u> he <u>were</u> ill. (<i>Hastaymış gibi davranıyor 'gerçek dışı'</i>) Note:Bu kalıplarda gerçek durumlarda anlatılan olayla aynı ' zaman'kullanılırken ; gerçek olmayan durumlarda olayın geçtiği zamanın 'bir geçmişi'alınır.	
DERECELENDİR ME B A Ğ L A Ç L A R I	*The + The ComparativeComparative (ne kadar ise o kadar....) Ex: -The more you study lesson, <u>the more</u> <u>successful</u> you get. (<i>Daha çok ders çalıştıkça daha başarılı olursun</i>) -The older you get, <u>the</u> <u>uglier</u> you become. (<i>Yaşlandıkça daha çirkin olursun</i>) * In so far as / As (-dıkça)		

BAĞLAÇ TÜRÜ	Bağlaç + Yan cümle	Cümle+Bağlaç+C ümle	Bağlaç + Cümle dışı
D E S T E K L	*As well as..... (.....dığı kadar...da) (.....kadarıyla)	*Moreover (dahası) *Furtherm ore (dahası) *Furth er (dahası) *On top of that (her şeyden ötesi)	*Besides (-ın yanısıra) *In addition to (-e ek olarak) *As well as (... kadar) *Apart from (-ın yanısıra /

E Y İ C İ B A Ğ L A Ç L A R	Example sentence: <u>As well as</u> he is polite ,he is generous <i>(Kibar olduğu kadar cömert de)</i> <u>As well as</u> I know , he won't be able to come to the meeting. <i>(Bildiğim kadarıyla toplantıya gelemeyecek)</i>	*Besides (bunun yanısıra) *In addition (ek olarak) *What is more (dahası) *Also (aynı zamanda) *Additionally (ek olarak) *Similarly (buna benzer olarak) *Likewise (bunun gibi)	hariç)
ANLAM DARALTA N B A Ğ L A Ç L A R		*Particularly (özellikle) *Especially (özellikle) *Specially (özellikle) *In particular (özellikle) *Specifically (özellikle)	

<u>BAĞLAÇ TÜRÜ</u>	<u>Bağlaç + Yan cümle</u>	<u>Cümle+B bağlaç+C cümle</u>	<u>Bağlaç + Cümle dışı</u>
A		*Name ly	

Ç İ K L A Y İ C İ B A Ğ L A Ç L A R		(yani) *That is (yani) *That is to say (yani şöyle ki) *In other words (başka bir deyişle) *In fact (aslında) *As a matter of fact (aslında) *Actual ly (aslında) *Indeed (aslında)	
Ö R N E K L E Y İ C İ B A Ğ L		*For example (örneğin) *For instance (mesela) *To illustrate (mesela) *To give an example (örnek olarak) *As an example (örnek olarak) *To figure out (örnek olarak)	*Such as (gibi) *like (gibi)

A Ç L A R				
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CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS : (Bağıntılı Bağlaçlar)

*Eş görevli sözcükleri nitelemeleri gerekir.Yani her ikisi de aynı anda özneleri , fiilleri , nesneleri, zamanları , yerleri.....vb.. durumları nitelemelidir

***Both.....and..... (Hem.....hem de)**

Ex:Both Jack and Ryan are going to give a comment about our performance. (özneler birleşmiş)
(*Hem Jack hem Ryan performansımız hakkında fikir verecek*)

-I was both hungry and thirsty when I reached the finish point. (sıfatlar birleşmiş)
(*Bitiş noktasına vardığımda hem aç hem de susuzdum*)

***Not only.....but also (Sadece o değil.....bu da.)**

Ex:Sheila not only washed the dishes but also dried them.(fiiller birleşmiş)
(*Sheila sadece bulaşıkları yıkamadı onları kurula da*)

-Not only You but also I am good at football. (özneler birleşmiş)
(*Sadece sen değil ben de futbolda iyiyim*)

Note 1: ‘Both..... and’ ve ‘Not only.....but also’ birbirine çok yakındır..

Note 2: Farklı şekillerde kullanılması mümkündür.

(Not only / Not merely / Not just / Not solely / Not purely /Not alone) (but / yet / however)
(too / as
well)

Ex: Mrs. Elbert is not merely a good doctor yet a perfect mother as well.
(*Bayan Elbert sadece iyi bir doktor değil mükemmel bir anne de*)

Note 3 : Bu bağlaç ‘Not only but.....’ şeklinde de kullanılabilir ama
“Not.....but.... ” kalıbıyla karıştırmayalım..Çünkü bu bağlacın anlamı
“.....değil.....” dır.

Ex: I am not a doctor but a nurse (Ben doktor değil hemşireyim)

***Neither.....nor..... (Ne.....ne de)**

Ex:Neither his friends nor Eric has got an i- phone. (özneler birleşmiş)
(*Ne arkadaşları ne de Erik cep telefonuna sahip değil*)(cümleyi olumsuz yapar)

-We went there neither yesterday nor last weekend(zamanları birleştirmiş)
(*Biz oraya ne dün ne de geçen haftasonu gittik*)

***Either.....or..... (Ya.....ya da)**

Ex:Either Eric or his friends have a party tonight(özneler birleşmiş)
(*Ya Erik’in ya da arkadaşlarının bu gece partisi var*)

-I will travel to either Italy or France this spring. (yerler birleşmiş)
(*Ya İtalya’ya ya da Fransa’ya bu bahar seyahat edeceğim*)

BAĞLAÇ DİPNOTLARI

1- However (ama) , Though (rağmen) , Otherwise (aksi takdirde) gerekirse cümlelerin en sonuna gelebilir.Yani en sonda boşluk varsa bu bağlaçlar önceliklidir.

Ex: I was busy , I visited her though / however. (Meşguldüm ama onu ziyaret ettim.)
-Clean your room, I will punish you otherwise (Odanı düzenle aksi takdirde seni cezalandıracağım)

2- AND bağlacının hemen yanına (then, therefore, thereby, thus) bağlaçlarının gelmesi sıktır.

Ex: He was tired and therefore / thereby / thus he went to sleep. (O yorgundu ve bu yüzden uyumaya gitti)

3- Just as =
benzetme anlamındaki 'GİBİ' (cümle alır)
Like = hem benzetme hem de örnekleme anlamındaki 'GİBİ'
(cümle dışı alır) Such as = örnekleme anlamındaki 'GİBİ'
(cümle dışı alır)

Ex: You broke my heart just as your father did before (Tıpkı babanın önce den yaptığı gibi kalbimi kırdın)

-Just as your father broke my heart SO DID you (Bu şekilde 'SO did/do/will.....' kullanımı da vardır)

- You are like a model (Sen manken gibisin)

- I visited Asian countries like / such as China and Japan (Çin ve Japonya gibi Asya ülkesini ziyaret ettim)

- I have visited such Asian countries as China and Japan (Çin ve Japonya gibi Asya ülkesini ziyaret ettim)

4- = Wherea (Zıtlık olan -İKEN)
While s
While = As (Zaman bildiren - İKEN)

Ex: Her sister is ugly while / whereas Ayşe is beautiful. (Ayşe güzel iken kız kardeşi çirkin.)
She fell down while / as she was running (Ayşe koşar iken düştü.)

5- Thereby (böylelikle) ve Thus (böylelikle) bağlaçlarından hemen

sonra Fiilin -ing almış halinin kullanılması yaygındır. Bazen direkt fiilin birinci hali de gelebilir.

Ex: He bought me a gift thereby / thus making me happy (*Bana hediye alıp böylelikle mutlu etti*)

6- Lest (-masın diye) ve For fear that (korkusuyla) bağlaçlarından sonra 'should' gelmesi yaygındır. Buradaki 'should' ihtimal anlamı katar. 'Should' un zaten çok nadir de kullanılsa ihtimal anlamı da vardır.

Ex: -He took an umbrella lest he should get wet (İslanmasın diye şemsiye aldı)
-He took an umbrella for fear that it should rain. (Yağmur yağabilir korkusuyla şemsiye aldı)

7- Because, Since , As , For hem ÇÜNKÜ anlamında hem de DIĞINDAN anlamında kullanılabilir .Eğer cümle başında ise kesinlikle DIĞINDAN anlamındadır ama eğer iki cümle arasında olursa her iki anlamda da kullanılmış olabilir ve dolayısıyla çeviri sorularında iki anlamını da göz önünde bulundurmalıyız. Aynı durum Though (-E RAĞMEN , AMA) için de geçerlidir.

Ex: Because / As / Since / For I was ill , I stayed at home (Hasta olduğumdan evde kaldım)

I stayed at home **Because / As / Since / For** I was ill (Hasta olduğumdan evde kaldım)
(Evde kaldım çünkü hastaydım)

Though I was ill , I went to work (Hasta olmama rağmen işe gittim)

I went to work **Though** I was ill (Hasta olmama rağmen işe gittim) (İşe gittim ama hastaydım)

8- Alttaki tabloya dikkat edelim.

Yan cümle alanlar (Although - Rağmen)	Cümle alanlar (However - Fakat)	Cümle dışı alanlar (Despite-Rağmen)
Başa da gelebilirler ortaya da * <u>Although</u> I was ill, I went to school * I went to school, <u>although</u> I was ill.	Sadece ortaya gelebilirler *I was ill , <u>however</u> I went to school.	Başa da gelebilirler ortaya da * <u>Despite</u> being ill, I went to school *I went to school, <u>despite</u> being ill.
Araya nokta alamazlar. Yani iki cümleyi birleştirip tek cümle haline getirirler. Altta örnekler <u>YANLIŞ</u> kullanımdır. * <u>Although</u> I was ill . I went to school. *I went to school . <u>Although</u> I	Araya nokta alabilirler. Yani bir cümleyi yazdıktan sonra noktayla cümleyi bitirip , bu bağlaçla ikinci cümleye başlayabilirler. Bu şekilde her ne kadar cümle başında gibi olsa da aslında kendinden önce başka bir cümle olduğundan	Araya nokta alamazlar Bir cümleyi bir cümle dışı kalıpla birleştirip tek cümle haline getirirler. Altta örnekler <u>YANLIŞ</u> kullanımdır. * <u>Despite</u> being ill . I went to

was ill.	yine arada kullanılmış olur.Alttaki örnek DOĞRU *I was ill . <u>However</u> I went to school.	school. *I went to school . <u>Despite</u> being ill.
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XII- GERUNDS / INFINITIVES /PARTICIPLES (ULAÇ / MASTAR / ORTAÇ)

GERUND:

***Edatlardan sonra gerund gelir.**

- Ex:** -She is interested in swimming. (O yüzmeyeyle ilgilenir.)
-You should give up smoking. (Sigara içmeyi bırakmalısın.)
- Don't afraid of speaking English (İngilizce konuşmaktan korkma)
- We are concerned about getting alone (Yalnız kalmaktan endişeliyiz)
-There is a difference between looking and seeing (Bakmakla görmek arasında fark vardır)
-Nobody can go beyond dreaming about her (Kimse onu hayal etmekten öteye gidemez)

***Sahipliklerden sonra gerund gelir.**

- Ex:** - Your smoking makes me irritated
(Senin sigara içişin beni rahatsız ediyor.)
-Burak's telling lies all the time makes him a dishonest boy.
(Burağın sürekli yalan söylemesi onu güvenilmez bir çocuk yapıyor.)

***Bağlaçlardan sonra gerund gelir.**

- Ex:** - While walking , I heard a
sound Yürürken bir ses
duydum
-After having a shower , I
went out Duş aldıktan
sonra dışarı gittim
-Until arriving there , we drove
much Oraya varıncaya kadar çok
fazla araba sürdük
-When talking to her , I was
lying Onunla konuşurken
yalan söylüyordum

INFINITIVE:

***Sıfatlardan sonra infinitive gelir.**

- Ex:** -It is easy to do it (Bunu yapması kolay)
-Nice to meet you (Seni tanımak güzel)
- It is difficult to understand you (Seni anlamak zor)
- I am busy writing a letter (Mektup yazmakla meşgulüm) (Gerund alan tek sıfat 'busy' dir)

Note: 'difficulty ve trouble' kelimeleri sıfat değil isimdir ve 'birşeyde zorluk yaşamak' anlamına gelir. Aslında ikisi de yanına ' in ' edatını alarak kullanılırlar. Ama bu edatları almasalar bile varmış gibi düşünüp gerund kullanırsınız çünkü edatlardan sonar gerund gelirdi. Yani sıfat sanıp infinitive kullanmak yanlıştır.

- Ex:** -I have difficulty (in)
understanding you (Seni anlamakta
güçlük çekiyorum)
- Some people experience trouble (in) expressing themselves
(Bazı insanlar kendilerini ifade etmekte zorluk çeker)

***Passive yapılardan sonra infinitive gelir.**

- Ex:-**He is considered to be the killer
(Onun katil olduğu düşünülüyor)
-The thief was caught stealing money ("catch" istisnadır ve passive de olsa Gerund alır)
(Hırsız parayı çalarken yakalandı.)

***WH soru kelimelerinden sonra infinitive gelir.**

- Ex:** -I don't know how to cook
(Nasıl pişirileceğini bilmiyorum)
- We are thinking about what to do
(Ne yapacağımızı düşünüyoruz)

***Araya gelen ve dolaylı nesne görevi gören kişilerden veya şeylerden sonra infinitive gelir.**

- Ex:** I asked him to go
(Ona gitmesini söyledim)
-We told the guests to stay
(Konuklara kalmalarını söyledik)

***Amaç bildiren durumlarda infinitive gelir.**

- Ex:** I am here to help you
(Sana yardım etmek için buradayım)

PARTICIPLES

eat / ate / eaten	GERUND	INFINITIVE
PRESENT PARTICIPLES	(Active) eating (Passive) being eaten	(Active) to eat (Passive)to be eaten
PAST PARTICIPLES	(Passive) eaten	
PERFECT PARTICIPLES	(Active) having eaten (Passive) having been eaten	(Active) to have eaten (Passive) to have been eaten

1- Relative clause kısaltmalarında yani Reduction yaparken kullanıldıklarını görmüştük.

-Aktif kısaltmalarda ‘ Ving ’ kullanılırken Pasif kısaltmalarda ‘ V3 ’ kullanılıyordu.

-Ayrıca relative yapıdan önce (sıra sayısı , superlative , only) varsa özel durum sayılıp

Aktif kısaltmalarda ‘ TO V1’ kullanılırken Pasif kısaltmalarda ‘ TO BE V3’ kullanılıyordu.

-Bir de eğer relative yapı bir modal ile yapılıyorsa bu da özel durum sayılıyordu.

Ex: Some employees who work in that factory will go on a strike soon.

Some employees working in that factory will go on a strike soon

(O fabrikada çalışan bazı çalışanlar yakında greve gidecek)

-The building which is being painted is my parents’ house The bulding painted / being painted is my parents’ house (*Boyanan bina ebeveynlerimin evi*)

-We are the cleverest / first / only students who study in this coure We are the cleverest / first / only students to study in this course

(Biz bu kursta eğitim alan en zeki / ilk / tek öğrencileriz.)

-These are the most expensive / last / only cars

which are sold here These are the most expensive /
last / only cars to be sold here
(*Bunlar burada satılan en pahalı / sonuncu / tek arabalar*)

-Murat is a detective who can find out all the
evidences easily Murat is a detective to find out all
the evidences easily
(*Murat tüm kanıtları ortaya çıkarabilen bir dedektiftir.*)

2-Birleşik cümlelerin kısaltılmış biçimi olarak kullanılabilirler. Gerunc yapı her zaman önceliklidir. İki olay arasında zaman farkı varsa 'perfect participles' önceliklidir. Ayrıca 'past participle' kısaltmalar da passive olan yapılarda gelebilir.

Ex: <u>Although I felt</u> ill, I went to school. (Hasta hissetmeme rağmen okula gittim)	=	<u>Feeling</u> ill, I went to school.
- <u>After I had watched</u> TV, I went out. (TV izledikten sonra dışarı çıktım)	=	<u>Having watched</u> TV, I went out.
- <u>Because she hadn't been invited</u> , she felt sad. (Davet edilmediğinden üzgün hissetti)	=	<u>Not having been invited</u> , she felt sad.
- <u>When the boy was rejected</u> by her , he felt sad (Onun tarafından reddedildiğinde üzüldü)	=	<u>Rejected</u> by her, he felt sad.
- <u>If it is washed</u> wrongly it can shrink (O eğer yanlış yıkanırsa çekebilir)	=	<u>Washed</u> wrongly it can shrink.
-While I was fishing by the lake I noticed a ship (Göl kenarında balık tutarken bir gemi fark ettim)	=	<u>Fishing</u> by the lake I noticed a ship

3-Eğer cümle başında participle varsa ikinci cümlelerin öznesi ilk cümlelerin öznesiyle ortak olmak zorundadır.Cümle tamamlama sorularında buna dikkat etmek gerekir.

Ex: -Barking too much ,our dog made us angry (Çok havladığından köpeğimiz bizi sinirlendirdi)

(Bu cümle mantıklı çünkü ikinci cümlede özne köpek ve havlayan şeyin o olduğu belli)

-Barking too much , My wife took our dog outside (Çok havladığından karım köpeğimizi dışarı bıraktı.)

(Bu cümle doğru gibi görünse de yanlış çünkü ikinci cümlelerin öznesi ' karım' . Halbuki ilk cümlelerin yüklemi havlamak . Havlayan karım olamayacağına göre yanlış bir kullanım ve böyle bir cümle kurulamaz)

- Eaten alive by the lion, the deer was in shock (Canlı olarak aslan tarafından yendiğinden geyik şoktaydı) (Bu cümle mantıklı çünkü ikinci cümlede özne geyik ve canlı canlı yenenin o olduğu belli)

-Eaten alive by the lion , we pitied the deer (Canlı canlı aslan tarafından yendiğinden biz

geyięe acıdık)

(Bu cümle doğru gibi görünse de yanlış çünkü ikinci cümlelin öznei 'biz'. Halbuki ilk cümlelin yükleme canlı olarak yenmek.Canlı canlı yenen biz olamayacağımızdan yanlış bir kullanım ve böyle bir cümle kurulamaz.)

ÇEVİRİ
İÇİN
GEREKE
N

BİLGİLER

I- İNGİLİZCEDE 5 ÇEŞİT CÜMLE VARDIR. ÖNCELİKLE CÜMLENİN GRUBUNU BELİRLEYİN

1-THERE IS / THERE ARE CÜMLELERİ (VAR / YOK)

There is / are / isn't / aren't	(Simple Present)
There was / were / wasn't / weren't	(Simple Past)
There will be / won't be	(Simple Future)
There have been / has been / haven't been / hasn't been	(Present Perfect)
There had been / hadn't been	(Past Perfect)
There can be / must be / can't be / musn't be	(Modal ile yapılmış)

2-HAVE GOT / HAS GOT CÜMLELERİ (VAR / YOK / SAHİP / SAHİP DEĞİL)

Have got / has got / haven't got / hasn't got	(Simple Present)
---	--------------------

3-İSİM CÜMLELERİ (BE nin uygun hali + SIFAT / İSİM)

Am / is / are / am not / isn't / aren't	(Simple Present)
Was / were / wasn't / weren't	(Simple Past)
Will be / won't be	(Simple Future)
Have been / has been / haven't been / hasn't been	(Present Perfect)
Had been / hadn't been	(Past Perfect)
Can be / can't be / must be / mustn't be	(Modal ile yapılmış)

4-FİİL CÜMLELERİ (12 TENSE CÜMLESİ)

Eat / eats / don't eat / doesn't eat	(Simple Present)
Ate / didn't eat	(Simple Past)
Will eat / won't eat	(Simple Future)
Is eating / isn't eating / are eating / aren't eating	(Present Continuous)
Was eating / wasn't eating / were eating / weren't eating	(Past Continuous)
Will be eating / won't be eating	(Future Continuous)
Have eaten / has eaten / haven't eaten / hasn't eaten	(Present Perfect)
Had eaten / hadn't eaten	(Past Perfect)
Will have eaten / won't have eaten	(Future Perfect)
Have been eating / has been eating / haven't been eating / hasn't been eating	(Present Perfect Continuous)
Had been eating / hadn't been eating	(Past Perfect Continuous)
Will have been eating / won't have been eating	(Future Perfect Continuous)

Bunların bir de PASSIVE (EDİLGEN) hali vardır ve BE + V3 getirilerek yapılır. (yiyilir,yiyildi,yiyilecek...vb)

<u>Am,is,are EATEN</u>	(Simple Present)
<u>Was,were EATEN</u>	(Simple Past)
<u>Will be EATEN</u>	(Simple Future)
<u>Am,is,are being EATEN</u>	(Present Continuous)
<u>Was,were being EATEN</u>	(Past Continuous)
<u>Will be being EATEN</u>	(Future Continuous)
<u>Have,has been EATEN</u>	(Present Perfect)
<u>Had been EATEN</u>	(Past Perfect)
<u>Will have been EATEN</u>	(Future Perfect)
<u>Can,must,should be EATEN</u>	(Modals)

5-MODAL CÜMLELERİ (CAN / MUST / SHOULD / HAVE TO / BE ABLE TO)

Can eat / can't eat / must eat / mustn't eat	(Simple
Present) Had to eat / didn't have to eat / could have eaten / couldn't have eaten	(Simple
Past) Have had to eat / has had to eat	(Present
Perfect)	

II- BİRLEŞİK CÜMLEDE ÇEVİRİ SIRASINA VE ÖĞE DİZİLİŞİNE DİKKAT EDİN

İngilizcebir cümlede önce özne sonra yüklem ve daha sonra nesne, yer, zaman gelir. Bazı istisnalar da vardır.Mesela en başa zaman , yer veya ön bilgiler gelebilir . Örneğin = in 1915 = 1915 de, in a recent research = Yeni bir araştırmada, According to scientists = Bilim adamlarına göre vb. Ama Türkçe bir cümlede önce özne gelse de sonrasında nesne, yer, zaman gelip en sona yüklem getirilir.

Birleşik bir cümlede önce yan cümle sonra ana cümle çevrilir. Bağlaçlı , If Clauselı , Relative Clauselı , Noun Clauselı kısım YAN CÜMLEDİR ve diğer taraf ANA CÜMLEDİR. Ana yüklem ana cümledeki yüklemidir ve Türkçede ana yüklem en sona gelir.

III- YAN CÜMLE VE CÜMLECİK TARZI ŞEYLER ŞUNLARDIR.

1- RELATIVE CLAUSE (ADJECTIVE CLAUSE)

A) Cümle içindeki özne, nesne, yer, zaman ve benzeri öğeleri nitelemek için o İSİMLERDEN sonra gelip ek bilgi verir.

Who (insan) - Which (cansız,hayvan) - That (insan , cansız , hayvan) - Where (yer)

- When (zaman) The boy (who/that) kicked the ball scored a goal = Topa vurAN çocuk

gol attı.

I saw a man (who/that) was carrying a gun. = Ben silah taşIYAN bir adam gördüm.

The car (which/that) was red crashed a tree = Kırmızı OLAN araba ağaca çarptı

I keep a cat (which/that) can't walk = Ben yürüyeMEYEN bir kedi besliyorum.

Newyork is a city (where) diverse people live = Newyork çeşitli insanların yaşaDIĞI bir şehirdir.

19 May is the day (when) Atatürk arrived Samsun = 19 Mayıs Atatürkün Samsuna varDIĞI gündür.

Dipnot: WHICH relative yapısı bazen kendinden önceki kelimeyi değil de komple kendinden önceki cümleyi niteler ve bu durumda çeviri yaparken cümleleri sırayla çeviririz ve WHICH genelde VE BU, VE BU DA , Kİ BU , Kİ BU DA gibi bir anlam içerir.

I bought a Ferrari which was red (Kırmızı OLAN bir Ferrari satın aldım) =(Kırmızı olan şey Ferrari)

I bought a Ferrari which shocked my wife (Bir Ferarri satın aldım Kİ BU karımı şok etti) = (Karımı şok eden şey Ferrari satın almam)

B)Bu yapılar cümle içlerinde genellikle KISALTMA yapılarak kullanılır ve bunun çeşitli yolları vardır.

a) Aktif fiil cümlesinin kısaltması **Ving** getirilerek yapılır

The man WHO KILLED the pollice was a terrorist = Polisi öldüren

adam bir teröristti The man KILLING the police was a terrorist

b) Pasif fiil cümlesinin kısaltması V3 getirilerek yapılır.

The man WHO WAS KILLED by the police was a terrorist = Polis tarafından

öldürÜLEN adam teröristti The man KILLED by the police was a terrorist

c) İsim cümlesinin kısaltması BE atılarak yapılır.

The man WHO WAS in the prison killed a police = HapisTEKİ adam bir polisi

öldürdü The man in the prison killed a police

d)Relativeden sonra yeni bir özne varsa relative atılabilir.

The man WHO I visited in the prison was a criminal = Hapiste ziyaret
etTİĞİM adam bir suçluydu The man I visited in the prison was a criminal

2- NOUN CLAUSE

Cümle içinde SIFAT veya FİİLDEN sonra ya da cümlelerin başında gelip cümlede özne veya nesne görevi görür.

That (diğl,acağı)
Who (kimi, kime, kimin)
When (ne zaman)

Whether / if (..ip ...ıpmadığı)
Which (hangi)
How (nasıl)

What (ne , şey)
Where (nereyi, nerede)
How + sıfat / zarf (ne kadar)

That I have passed the exam is a miracle (Sınavı geçmiş olmam bir mucize)

I know that she called you yesterday (Ben , onun seni dün aradığını biliyorum)

It is believed by many that God exists (Çoğu tarafından Tanrının var olduğuna inanılır.)

It is obvious that she loves you (Onun seni sevdiği aşikar)

Whether he will come back or not is obscure (Onun geri gelip gelmeyeceği belirsiz)

I wonder whether/if he told the truth or lied (Ben,onun gerçeği mi anlattığını yoksa yalan mı söylediğini merak ediyorum)

What I certainly know is that I am perfect (Kesin bildiğim şey mükemmel olduğum)

The boss wants to know what you are doing (Patron ne yaptığını bilmek istiyor)

Which religion he has is a secret among everybody (Onun hangi dine sahip olduğu herkes arasında bir sırdır)

We have to learn which questions will be asked (Biz, Hangi soruların sorulacağını öğrenmek zorundayız)

Where you live affects your personality (Nerede yaşadığınız kişiliğinizi etkiler)

Her wife asked where he was last night (Karısı geçen gece nerede olduğunu sordu)

When Atatürk was born is known by everyone (Atatürk'ün ne zaman doğduğu herkes tarafından bilinir)

I can't exactly tell you when I will marry you (Ben, sana seninle ne zaman evleneceğimi tam olarak söyleyemem)

How a living thing reacts to heat depends on situation (Bir canlının ısıya nasıl tepki vereceği duruma bağlıdır)

I want to learn how I can go to Taksim from here (Ben, buradan Taksime nasıl gideceğimi öğrenmek istiyorum)

How carefully I will drive is upto the road conditions (Ne kadar dikkatli süreceğim yol şartlarına bağlı)

I can't believe how expensive her necklace is (Ben , onun kolyesinin ne kadar pahalı olduğuna inanamıyorum.)

Why you are here doesn't interest me (Senin neden burada olduğun beni ilgilendirmez)

I can't explain why I treated like that yesterday (Ben, dün neden o şekilde davrandığımı açıklayamam)

3- IF CLAUSE

Cümlelerin başında ya da ortasında kullanılıp yan cümle görevinde koşul cümlesi oluştururlar. 5 farklı type şeklinde kullanılır..

A) Type 0 = Genel gerçek = If + Simple Present ///// Simple Present

(Suyu kaynatırsanız buharlaşır) (If you boil water , it evaporates)

B) Type 1 = Gelecek Koşul = If + Simple Present ///// will V1 , can V1 , may V1

(Eğer yarın yağmur yağmazsa pikniğe gideceğiz) (If it doesn't rain tomorrow , we will go to picnic)

C) Type 2 = Gerçek olmayan şu an = If + Simple Past ///// would, V1 , could V1 , might V1

(Eğer Rusça bilseydim şimdi O sarışınla konuşurdum) (If I knew Russian , I would talk to that blonde now)

D) Type 3 = Gerçek olmayan geçmiş = If + Past Perfect ///// would have V3 , could have V3 , might have V3

(Eğer orada mutlu olsaydım geçen yıl terk etmezdim) (If I had been happy there , I wouldn't have left last year)

E) Mixed Type = Geçmişin şu ana etkisi = If + Past Perfect ///// would, V1 , could V1 , might V1

(Eğer geçen gece geç yatmasan şimdi işe gecikmezdin) (If you hadn't slept late last night, you wouldn't be late for work now)

4- BAĞLAÇ

3 çeşit bağlaç vardır ve çeviri yaparken hangi tür bağlaç olduğuna dikkat etmek gerekir.

A) İki ana cümlelerin arasına gelenler. Sadece iki bağımsız ana cümlelerin ortasına gelip sırayla çevrilirler.

I studied hard **BUT / HOWEVER / YET** I failed in the class (Sıkı çalıştım AMA sınıfta kaldım)

I drank cold water **SO / THEREFORE / THUS** I got ill (Soğuk su içtim BU YÜZDEN hastalandım)

I washed my face **THEN / LATER / NEXT** I had breakfast (Yüzümü yıkadım DAHA SONRA kalvaltı yaptım)

B) Yan cümlelerin başına gelenler. Sağındaki cümleyi etkilerler. Başa da ortaya da gelir ve önce o çevrilip sonra ana cümle çevrilir.

ALTHOUGH / EVENTHOUGH / THOUGH I studied hard , I failed in the class (Sıkı çalıştım AMA sınıfta kaldım)

I failed in the class **ALTHOUGH / EVENTHOUGH / THOUGH** I studied hard

(Sıkı çalıştım AMA sınıfta kaldım)

BECAUSE / SINCE / AS / FOR I drank cold water , I got ill. (Soğuk su içtiğİMDEN

hastalandım) I got ill **BECAUSE / SINCE / AS / FOR** I drank cold water. (Soğuk

su içtiğİMDEN hastalandım)

AFTER I washed my face , I had breakfast
I had breakfast **AFTER** I washed my face

(Yüzümü yıkaDIKTAN SONRA kahvaltı yaptım)
(Yüzümü yıkaDIKTAN SONRA kahvaltı yaptım)

C)Cümle dışı kalıp başına gelenler. Sağındaki kalıbı etkilerler. Başa da ortaya da gelir ve önce o çevrilip sonra ana cümle çevrilir. Cümle dışı kalıplar İsim , İsim tamlaması, Sıfat tamlaması, Zamir, Gerund yapı vb....dir

DESPITE / IN SPITE OF studying hard , I failed in the class (Sıkı çalışmaYA RAĞMEN sınıfta kaldım.) I failed in the class **DESPITE / IN SPITE OF** studying hard (Sıkı çalışmaYA RAĞMEN sınıfta kaldım.)

DUE TO / OWING TO cold water , I got ill (Soğuk suDAN DOLAYI hastalandım)
I got ill **DUE TO / OWING TO** cold water (Soğuk suDAN DOLAYI hastalandım)

FOLLOWING washing my face, I had breakfast (Yüzümü yıkaMANIN ARDINDAN kahvaltı yaptım)
I had breakfast **FOLLOWING** washing my face (Yüzümü yıkaMANIN ARDINDAN kahvaltı yaptım)

Dipnot: Bazı bağlaçların özel durumları vardır ve iki anlamda kullanılıp kullanıldığı yere göre farklı anlam taşıyabilirler.

THOUGH = E RAĞMEN / FAKAT

İki cümlenin en başına gelirse E RAĞMEN anlamı taşırken , iki cümlenin arasına gelirse hem E RAĞMEN hem de FAKAT anlamı taşıyabilir.

THOUGH it was sunny , I took my rain (Güneşli olMASINA RAĞMEN montumu aldım)
I took my coat **THOUGH** it was sunny (Güneşli olMASINA RAĞMEN montumu aldım / Montumu aldım AMA güneşliydi)

BECAUSE / SINCE / AS / FOR = DIĞINDAN / ÇÜNKÜ

İki cümlenin en başına gelirse DIĞINDAN anlamı taşırken , iki cümlenin arasına gelirse hem DIĞINDAN hem de ÇÜNKÜ anlamı taşıyabilir.

BECAUSE / SINCE / AS / FOR I drank cold water , I got ill. (Soğuk su içTİĞİMDEN hastalandım)

I got ill **BECAUSE / SINCE / AS / FOR** I drank cold water (Soğuk su içTİĞİMDEN hastalandım / Hastalandım ÇÜNKÜ soğuk su içtim)

EK

BİLGİLER

WOULD KULLANIMLARI

1- Geçmişte gelecek anlamı taşır (acaktı-ecekti)

-I thought I would faint yesterday

Dün bayılacağımı sandım. (dün sandıysam,bayılma eylemim geçmişin geleceğinde olacaktır)

-Last month the doctor told me that I would have an operation soon Geçen ay doktor bana yakında ameliyat olacağımı söyledi

-In the Middle Age ,people believed that the world would end in one hundred years Ortaçağda insanlar dünyanın 100 yıl içinde son bulacağına inanıyordu (Orta çağda inandıklarına göre inandıkları şey geçmişin geleceğinde olacaktır)

2- Used to (yapardı,ederdi) modalının yerine geçebilir ve geçmişte genel yapılan eylemleri anlatır.Ancak (would V1, used to V1 yerine geçse de) (would be , used to be yerine geçemez) yani isim cümlesiye onun yerine kullanılamaz

-Cenk (would study - used to study) hard when he was at university Cenk üniversitedeyken sıkı çalışırdı

-My father (used to come - would come) home late when he was working as a police Babam polis olarak çalışırken eve geç gelirdi.

-I (used to BE) punctual when I was a young employee (burada would be diyemem) Ben genç bir çalışanken dakiktim.

3- Gerçek olmayan durumları anlatırken(would V1 ve Would have V3) sık kullanılır.

İngilizcede gerçek olmayan durumlar bahsi geçen zamanın bir geçmişi alınarak anlatılır.

Yani (gerçek olmayan şu andan ve gelecekte bahsederken simple past tense ve Would V1 kullanılırken) (gerçek olmayan geçmişten bahsederken past perfect ve Would have V3 kullanılır.)

Genelde de IF clause, WISH clause ile kullanılır.

GERÇEK OLMAYAN ŞU AN VE GELECEĞE ÖRNEK

-If I were younger now, I would be a soccer player

Eğer şimdi daha genç olsaydım , futbol oyuncusu olurdu (Ama değilim ve olamam)

-If you bought a present for your wife for her birthday tomorrow, She would love you more Eğer eşine yarınki doğum günü için hediye alsaydın ,seni daha çok severdi

-I wish you would come with me now

Keşke şimdi sen de benimle gelseydin - Şimdi benimle gelmeni isterdim (Demekki gelemiyor)

-You helped me so much.Otherwise I wouldn't pass the exam now.

Sen bana çok yardım ettin.Aksi takdirde şimdi sınavı geçmezdim. (ama geçtim)

GERÇEK OLMAYAN GEÇMİŞE ÖRNEK

-If you had invited me to your part last week , I would have attended it

Sen geçen hafta beni partine davet etseydin be ona katılırdım (ama etmedin ve katılmadım)

-My mother wishes I would have married with her nephew

years ago Annem benim yıllar önce yiğeniyle evlenmiş olmamı isterdi

-Turkey wouldn't have been a republic in 1923 without

Atatürk Atatürk olmadan Türkiye 1923 de Cumhuriyet olmazdı

AS KULLANIMLARI

1- iyorken

AS I was walking I saw a dog
(Yolda yürüYORKEN bir köpek gördüm)

2- dıkça

AS people age they get more
sensitive (İnsanlar yaşlanDIKÇA
daha hassaslaşırlar.)

3- gibi

I solved the question AS my teacher
did. (Soruyu öğretmenimin yaptığı
GİBİ çözdüm.)

4- dığından,çünkü

I caught flu as I drank cold water
(Soğuk su içtiĞİM İÇİN gribe yakalandım - Gribe yakalandım ÇÜNKÜ soğuk su
içtim)

5- olarak

I work AS a teacher but I work like a slave.
(Öğretmen OLARAK çalışıyorum ama köle gibi çalışıyorum)

6- rağmen

Bu anlamı taşıması için SIFAT+AS şeklinde olmalıdır.Nadir kullanılır.

CLEVER AS she was , she couldn't pass
the exam (Zeki olMASINA RAĞMEN sınavı
geçemedi)

WHETHER KULLANIMLARI

1-.....WHETHER. OR (Noun clause olan yani cümlenin öznesi ya da nesnesi durumunda olduğunda) ...mı yoksa mı

I don't know WHETHER he will come
OR stay O kalacak MI YOKSA
gidecek Mİ bilmiyorum

2-.....WHETHER OR NOT (Noun Clause olan).....ip ipmadığı

I don't know WHETHER he will come
OR NOT GelİP gelmeyeCEĞİNİ
bilmiyorum

3-.....WHETHER OR (Bağlaç olan-yani ana cümleye bağlı ikinci bir yan cümle olan) da olsa da olsa

I will go WHETHER he comes
OR stays O gelSE DE kalSA DA
ben gideceğim

4-.....WHETHER...OR NOT... (Bağlaç olan) olsa da olmasa da

I will go WHETHER he goes OR NOT
O gelSE DE gelMESE DE ben gideceğim

Note: Boşluktan sonra or/ or not gelmesi genelde (her zaman değil) cevabın whether olduğuna ipucudur ama or / or not getirmeden de kullanılabirler.

PARÇA SORULARINDA YAZAR TUTUMU

BİLGİLENDİRİCİ = informative

UMURSAMAZ, İLGİSİZ = indifferent

İYİMSER =

optimistic

KÖTÜMSER =

pessimistic

ONAYLAYAN = approving

ONAYLAMAYAN =

disapproving

NESNEL = objective

ÖZNEL = subjective

TAKDİR EDEN =

appreciating

DESTEKLEYEN = favoring

HOŞGÖRÜLÜ = tolerant

ÖNYARGILI = prejudiced

ELEŞTİREL = criticizing

İĞNELEYİCİ = sarcastic

ŞÜPHECİ =

suspicious

TEDBİRLİ =

cautious

DURUM SORULARINDA SÖYLEME TARZI

ANLAYIŞLI : understandingly / insightfully /

mindfully DÜŞÜNCELİ / İNCELİKLE : advertently /

considerately

EMPATİ DUYARAK : empathetically

KİBARCA : kindly / gently / tenderly /

politely TEŞVİK EDİCİ : inspiritingly / encouragingly /

promotingly

ALAYCI ŞEKİLDE : sarcastically / cynically /

satirically ELEŞTİREL ŞEKİLDE : critically

KABACA : rudely / uncouthly / brutally / surlily

ÖFKELİ : angrily / vehemently / wrathily / fiercely /
furiously

ENDİŞEYLE : worriedly / uneasily / suspensefully

KUŞKUyla : suspiciously / doubtfully / distrustfully /

disbelievingly / sceptically TEREDDÜTLE : hesitantly /

uncertainly / tentatively

MERAKLA : wonderingly / interestedly / curiously
SABIRSIZCA : impatiently

ŞAKAYLA : jokingly / facetely / playfully

İRÖNİK ŐEKİLDE : **ironically**

HUYSUZCA / KAPRİSLİ : **moody / petulantly**

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TENSES EASY TEST

1.Peanuts- several minerals including magnesium, iron and zinc as well as vitamin E.

- A)are containing
- B) contained
- C) contain

2.With the discovery of Gobeklitepe, it was realised that people who lived at that time ---- despite their settled lifestyle.

- A)had been hunting
- B) will have hunted
- C) have been hunting

3.A paleontologist is a person who -----
fossils
to understand ancient life forms such as dinosaurs.

- A)studies
- B) studied
- C) has studied

4.The first humans to set foot on Mars in the years to come an extremely unfriendly climate.

- A)had encountered
- B) will encounter
- C) have encountered

5.In recent years, bacteria -----increasingly resistant to antibiotics, which is not good news for us.

- A)had grown
- B) have grown
- C) are growing

6.It is almost three years since Instagram --- its popularity over Facebook.

- A)increased
- B) has increased
- C) had increased

7.Worldwide, the number of undernourished people since 2014 due to several factors such as famine and drought,

- A)is rising
- B) has been rising
- C) had risen

8.According to scientists, Artificial Intelligence (AI) many tasks and responsibilities in the near future.

- A)will undertake
- B) will have undertaken
- C) had undertaken

9.Marco Polo- -as an honored guest of Kubilai Khaan for 17 years in China.

- A)has stayed
- B) stayed
- C) was staying

10.-----Archaeologists have discovered a settlement in Iraq that back to 16th century BC.

- A)dated
- B) has dated
- C) dates

11. As a young woman,
Florence Nightingale --
-- as a Union army nurse during the
Crimean War.

- A) has served
- B) served
- C) had served

12. As the data states, in 2016,
37.461 people. in traffic
accidents in the US.

- A) had died
- B) died
- C) were dying

13.-----Lance Armstrong, an
American cyclist, won Tour de France
title in 2005, and this wasn't the first
time he-----so.

- A) does
- B) has done
- C) did

14.-----Few people in recent
history have transformed
popular music the way Leo
Fender---in the 20th century.

- A) did
- B) has done
- C) had done

15.-----Every
year monsoon rains-----flooding
and
landslides in many countries in Asia,
causing widespread damage.

- A) have caused
- B) cause
- C) caused

16.-----Roller coasters popular
attraction at
amusement parks around the world for
more than a century.

- A) have been
- B) were
- C) are

17.-----In 1976, the
Lockheed Corporation admitted it
senior government officials
across the world.

- A) bribes
- B) had bribed
- C) has bribed

18.-----The Hindu word
Mahatma-----'wise man,'
the title Indians---to Mohandas Gandhi.

- A) means / gave
- B) meant / has given
- C) has meant / had given

19.-----Airships
contained hydrogen, which-----,
and as a result many disasters place at the
beginning of the 20th century.

- A) burned / had taken
- B) burns / took
- C) will burn / has taken

20.-----A new study that exposure
to air
pollution — detrimental harm to cognitive
performance.

- A) has revealed / causes
- B) revealed / has caused
- C) reveals / caused

21.-----UNRWA originally set up to take care of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians displaced by the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

- A) was
- B) has been
- C) was being

22.-----When the new policy comes into effect next week, it is certain that there some changes at school.

- A) have been
- B) are
- C) will be

23-The earliest stone tools back to 3 million years ago, made by human ancestors in Africa.

- A) date
- B) have dated
- C) dated

24.-----Jamaica independent from the United Kingdom in 1962 but still a member of the Commonwealth.

- A) has become / remained
- B) had become / is remaining
- C) became / remains

25.-----The board of directors-----the details of the project this afternoon which will be implemented next summer.

- A) will have been finalising
- B) finalises
- C) will finalise

26.-----Blue whales are huge, in fact the largest creature that-----on the Earth, including the dinosaurs.

- A) has ever lived
- B) had ever lived
- C) was ever living

27. Fighter pilot J. Johnson — more than 1,000 missions in World War II and shot down 38 enemy aircraft.

- A) was flying
- B) has flown
- C) flew

28.-----The two representatives-----next week in London to launch a campaign against hunger in Africa.

- A) met
- B) have met
- C) will meet

29.-----By the time Elizabeth -----the Queen of England, she — that she would rise to the throne.

- A) became / had already known
- B) had become / already knew
- C) had become / had already known

30.-----German cities in the north-----The Hanseatic League in the late 1200s to control most trading routes.

- A) had founded
- B) has founded
- C) founded

31.-----Recent research
-----that children with
too
much attachment to parents develop
unhealthy relationships with
teachers and friends.

- A) is increasing
- B) increases
- C) has increased

- A) has revealed
- B) will reveal
- C) had revealed

32.-----Hawkins and his
colleagues discovered the skeletons
of a woman holding her daughter's
hand while they an archaeological
survey.

- A) had conducted
- B) conducted
- C) were conducting

33.-----The
water level in the lake---each year
depending on the previous winter's
snowfall.

- A) was fluctuating
- B) fluctuates
- C) had fluctuated

34.-----Employment
patterns-----as more
workers
move to urban areas, and seek
jobs in nonagricultural sectors
of the economy.

- A) are changing
- B) were changing
- C) had been changing

35.-----According to
police report, theft of motor vehicles
in this city-----dramatically over
the
last five years.

36.-----Recentl
y, the Korean government-----on a
policy to create a favourable
environment for foreign
investment.

- A)will be
- B) has been
- C) was

- A)has been working
- B) is working
- C) was working

37.-----Italian attitudes
-----the musical thinking
of
the period from the late
sixteenth century to the mid-
eighteenth century.

- A)had dominated
- B) dominated
- C) has dominated

38.-----The Russian
state's monopoly on land
ownership and began to
divide the land among the
people who-----it
under the former one-owner system.

- A)had farmed
- B) have farmed
- C) farm

39.-----The
scientists had to abort their
experiments since they for
months with
no results in light and they were
running out of funds.

- A)have been working
- B) had been working
- C) are working

40.-----Sooner or later,
Canada-----under great
pressure to export fresh water
to the United States.

41.-----Regular physical exercise-----the maintenance of good health.

- A)has helped
- B) helps
- C) was helping

42.-----The dry climate of Australia-----the density and diversity of living things in that land.

- A)had limited
- B) limited
- C) limits

43.-----Studies show that our sun-----by about 0.018 per cent currently.

- A)has faded
- B) was fading
- C) is fading

44.-----The study of internal neural phenomena such as consciousness-----the focus of a great deal of psychological research in the past few decades.

- A)was
- B)is
- C) has been

45.-----The famous scientist has been studying the sea birds since he-----his position at university.

- A)has left
- B)left
- C) had left

46.-----Until recently, mankind-----that the capacity for growth on our planet was unlimited.

- A)has believed
- B) believes
- C) believed

47.-----St. Valentine's Day on February 14th ---- back to a Roman festival of youth, when young people their sweethearts by lottery.

- A)dates / chose
- B) dated / was choosing
- C) dates / choose

48 .J. R. R. Tolkien's immortal story The Lord of the Rings readers for over fifty years now.

- A)has fascinated
- B) had fascinated
- C) was fascinating

TENSES MEDIUM TEST

1. Studies ---- that mosquitoes
-----children
to
adults, and blondes to brunettes.

E) has graduated / had incurred

- A) showed / have preferred
- B) will show / will have preferred
- C) have shown / had preferred
- D) had shown / would prefer
- E) show / prefer

2. The president ---- because the
company ---- another serious
financial loss.

- A) resigned / had suffered
- B) resigns / has suffered
- C) has resigned / will suffer
- D) had resigned / suffers
- E) will resign / would suffer

3. Bleeding from minor cuts on its
own or
after you- -a little direct pressure.

- A) has stopped / will apply
- B) had stopped / have applied
- C) will stop / apply
- D) stopped / will be applying
- E) stops / have been applying

4. By the time he -----from
university, Sean ---
- debts of over \$50,000 in student
loans.

- A) graduated / has incurred
- B) graduates / will have incurred
- C) had graduated / incurs
- D) will graduate / will incur

5.The government ---- that it the
minimum
wage in our state to \$8 an hour.

- A)announces / had raised
- B) will announce / was raising
- C) had announced / raises
- D) has announced / is going to raise
- E) announced / will have risen

6.Before the Spanish South
America, the
Incas of Peru-gold for everyday objects
such as nails, combs and dishes.

- A)conquered / had used
- B) conquer/use
- C) had conquered / used
- D) have conquered / will use
- E) will conquer / had used

7.Shipbuilding- a thriving industry in
Scotland since the 1800s and it now
-----most
of Scotland's exports.

- A)had been / had accounted for
- B) was / has accounted for
- C) is / accounted for
- D) has been / accounts for
- E) will be / would account for

8.When polar bears , a layer of fat
and
thick fur- -them warm in the icy waters.

- A)will swim / has kept
- B) swim / keeps
- C) had swum / kept
- D) have swum / will be keeping
- E) would swim / had kept

9. Captain Cook-Tahiti four times
between
1769 and 1777, and--a precise map of
the
island.

- B) remains / was
- C) has remained / will be
- D) will remain / is
- E) had remained / has been

- A) has visited / had drawn
- B) had visited / drew
- C) visits / will be drawing
- D) was visiting / draws
- E) visited / drew

10.-----Hospitals 20
million people each year,
and about 1.400.000--from side effects
or
reactions to drugs across the world.

- A) admitted / have died
- B) admit / die
- C) have admitted / had died
- D) had admitted / will have died
- E) will admit / are dying

11.-----Lions and
antelopes-----currently
scarce in
Burundi because the swelling
population of humans and cows
-----them off the
plains.

- A) are / have driven
- B) were / had driven
- C) have been / will be driving
- D) had been / drive
- E) will be / drove

12.-----A young gorilla
-----with its mother
until it -
--- 5 years old.

- A) remained / had been

13.-----By the time
the government-----the
reforms in 1994, the prison population in
the
U.S-----one million.

- A)implements / has exceeded
- B) implemented / had exceeded
- C) has implemented / exceeded
- D) had implemented / exceeds
- E) will implement / will be exceeding

14. In 1615, the English explorer
William Baffin
- to within 780 miles of the North Pole,
and
for the next 250 years, no one else nearer.

- A)has penetrated / gets
- B) had penetrated / is getting
- C) will penetrate / has got
- D) penetrated / got
- E) penetrates / had got

15.-----The city a decrease in
crime in the city
center since the police- foot patrols.

- A)has reported / increased
- B) reported / has increased
- C) had reported / increases
- D) will report / had increased
- E) reports / will increase

16.-----Current theories
-----our first human
ancestor to Africa about 5 to 7
million years ago.

- A)had traced
- B) will be tracing
- C) trace
- D) traced
- E) will have trace

TENSES HARD TEST

1-----worms tunnel through the earth, they-
--- to introduce water and air into the soil.

- A) As soon as / helped
- B) Before / have helped
- C) As / help
- D) By the time / will be helping
- E) As long as / had helped

2.Reconstruction of the road once the workers--the gas lines.

- A) began / will complete
- B) will begin / have completed
- C) had begun / complete
- D) has begun / had completed
- E) begins / will have completed

3.When Japanese business people
-----for
the
first time, they business cards.

- A) meet / exchange
- B) met / have exchanged
- C) had met / will have exchanged
- D) have met / are exchanging
- E) will meet / were exchanging

4-----4,000 years ago, the Harappan people -
--- finely crafted utilitarian objects in bronze and copper.

- A) On / have produced
- B) By / will produce
- C) In / produce
- D) Over / produced
- E) For / had produced

5.Earthquakes ---- the greatest damage ---- they occur near the surface of the Earth.

- A) caused / before
- B) have caused / as
- C) had caused / after
- D) were causing / as soon as
- E) cause / when

6.Japan ---- a very urbanised country the last one hundred years.

- A) had become / on
- B) was becoming / at
- C) became / by
- D) has become / during
- E) will become / for

7.The policemen-in their squad car eating donuts when the robbery — across the street from them.

- A) were sitting / occurred
- B) sat / occurs
- C) had sat / will occur
- D) have sat / is occurring
- E) sit / has occurred

8.The locals- to the news on the radio. So, they — unaware of the approaching storm.

- A) haven't listened / had been
- B) didn't listen / will have been
- C) hadn't listened / are
- D) don't listen / have been
- E) won't listen / were

9. The policeman was not in uniform
-----he
recognized and----a suspected
smuggler at a
local bar.

- A) as long as / had arrested
- B) as soon as / has arrested
- C) after / arrests
- D) when / arrested
- E) before / was arresting

10.-----The campers a
deer while they were out
hiking, but it ran away- it saw them.

- A) spot / by the time
- B) had spotted / once
- C) have spotted / until
- D) will spot / every time
- E) spotted / as soon as

11. The report ----that the
coal industry ---- more jobs in the
next decade.

- A) predicts / had created
- B) had predicted / created
- C) predicted / would create
- D) has predicted / was creating
- E) will predict / creates

12.-----Native
tribes ----- on this island-----4,000
years.

- A) had lived / by
- B) will have lived / in
- C) live / over
- D) will live / during
- E) have lived / for

13.-----The children on a small
rock in the
middle of the water when the tide came in
---- they were playing.

- A) get trapped / by the time
- B) got trapped / while
- C) had got trapped / as soon as
- D) have got trapped / as
- E) will get trapped / before

14.-----T
he improvement in the
company's finances occurred ----
management
to
improve efficiency in its factories.

- A) after / undertook
- B) while / undertakes
- C) until / had undertaken
- D) by the time / has undertaken
- E) as long as / will undertake

15.-----Algeria in a state of emergency
since
terrorists-----foreigners and government
officials in 1992.

- A) had been / have attacked
- B) was / attack
- C) is / will attack
- D) will be / had attacked
- E) has been / attacked

16.-----As the Roman
Empire slowly-----, Germanic
tribes-----Western Europe.

- A) declined / overran
- B) declines / were overrunning
- C) had declined / have overrun
- D) has declined / will be overrunning
- E) will have declined / overrun

17.-----Sales in our first year of business ---- discouraging, but-----significantly over the past six months.

E) will be / don't do

- A) had been / will improve
- B) have been / improved
- C) were / have improved
- D) are / improve
- E) will be / had improved

18.-----In May of 1996, Ukraine-----a nuclear weapons-free country when they -----the last of its warheads to Russia.

- A) has become / had transferred
- B) had become / have transferred
- C) becomes / transfer
- D) will become / were transferring
- E) became / transferred

19.-----Coc
kroaches have lived on earth 250 million years, and many varieties today ----- identical to the fossilised record of their ancestors.

- A) during / looked
- B) by / have looked
- C) in / will look
- D) for / look
- E) over / had looked

20.-----Restructuring the company-----a huge undertaking for the entire team because they
- anything like it before.

- A) was / hadn't done
- B) has been / didn't do
- C) is / won't do
- D) had been / haven't done

21.----- the
past fifty years, Finland-----a
remarkable transformation from
a farm forest economy to a
diversified modern industrial
economy.

- A) For / will make
- B) By / had made
- C) On / makes
- D) In / has made
- E) During / is making

22.-----The enemy homes
and farms on fire as
they ----.

- A) was setting / retreated
- B) set / will retreat
- C) had set / have retreated
- D) has set / were retreating
- E) sets / were retreating

23.-----Certain kinds of killer whales are
dangerous and -----in packs
as they-----much
larger whales.

- A) hunted / were attacking
- B) have hunted / had been attacking
- C) had hunted / have attacked
- D) have been hunting / attacked
- E) hunt / are attacking

24.-----Victoria a flourishing
centre for
bicycle tourism as the
municipality -- new routes.

- A) becomes / introduced
- B) is becoming / introduces
- C) had become / has introduced
- D) has become / had introduced
- E) became / will introduce

25.-----For the first time since we-----our new business 3 months ago, our revenue ---- greater than our expenses.

- A) have started / is
- B) had started / will be
- C) started / has been
- D) start / was
- E) will start / had been

26.-----In the late 1600s, Ireland-----the food value of potatoes, and- the first country in Europe to plant potatoes as a staple food crop.

- A) recognised / had become
- B) recognises / becomes
- C) had recognised / became
- D) had recognised / would become
- E) recognised / became

27.-----The national emblem of Belarus- -a great deal of debate over the past few years and its design several times.

- A) has undergone / has changed
- B) had undergone / changed
- C) underwent / had changed
- D) undergoes / will change
- E) has been undergoing / changes

28.-----The European silk industry-----around 550 B.C. after missionaries silkworms out of China.

- A) began / had smuggled
- B) had begun / smuggled
- C) was going to begin / had smuggled
- D) begins / has been smuggling
- E) begin / smuggle

29.-----Buffalos their horns on the ground as soon as it-----an opponent to threaten it.

- A) rub / had spotted
- B) rubbed / have spotted
- C) rubbed / had spotted
- D) will rub / spots
- E) had rubbed / would spot

30. Some people ---- that Nostradamus -- the rise of both Napoleon and Hitler.

- A) believed / has predicted
- B) believe / predicted
- C) had believed / will have predicted
- D) have believed / had predicted
- E) will believe / predicts

MODALS EASY TEST

1. When a hurricane hits, it
-----catastrophic
levels of rain and flooding to coastal
and inland regions.

- A) used to bring
- B) may bring
- C) had better bring

2. Passengers getting on a bus
-----give
priority
to old and disabled people.

- A) are able to
- B) are supposed to
- C) had to

3. A new study suggests that getting
about 50% of a day's energy from
carbohydrates ---- ideal.

- A) might be
- B) had better be
- C) would rather be

4. Until recently most high school
students in Turkey wear a
uniform.

- A) had to
- B) needn't
- C) might

5. Before people take serious
decisions, they --
-- consider the consequences
carefully.

- A) had better
- B) might
- C) would

6. Millions of people in Africa ---
to death because of droughts.

- A) might starve
- B) must starve
- C) would starve

7. In order to be able to walk on
the moon, astronauts a
spacesuit.

- A) may wear
- B) must wear
- C) can wear

8. Balloons, now used mainly for recreation, ---
- an important means of flight in the
beginning.

- A) used to be
- B) would be
- C) could be

9. After a plane accident, a thorough
investigation- be conducted so that
the real
cause of the accident be found.

- A) had better / must
- B) should / can
- C) must / used to

10. -----Employees about their
employers in
the workplace, which some
misunderstandings.

- A) shouldn't talk / must lead to
- B) had better not talk / may lead to
- C) aren't supposed to talk / need to lead

11. In the past, people -- more politely in public places than they do now.

- A) used to behave
- B) were able to behave
- C) should behave

12. Meteorologists predict that the UK --- an extremely cold winter.

- A) must face
- B) may face
- C) ought to face

13. According to research, first humans ---- harsh weather conditions better than their descendants.

- A) must endure
- B) could endure
- C) should endure

14.-----It is ----- that a new bridge-----across the river that runs through the town.

- A) likely / will be built
- B) possible / had to be built
- C) probable / used to be built

15.-----Mothers more time to take care of their kids in person 50 years ago as most of them weren't working.

- A) would have
- B) had to have
- C) needed to have

16.-----Students in Turkey to school on Saturday if they don't have a course.

- A) mustn't go
- B) don't have to go
- C) might not go

17.-----The teachers the exam results this morning, but they----the grades yet.

- A) are to announce / hadn't been able to finalise
- B) were likely to announce / didn't finalise
- C) should have announced / haven't finalised

18.-----Something very strange-----to the first settlers of Roanoke since they disappeared without a trace.

- A) had to happen
- B) should be happening
- C) must have happened

19.-----Formerly, criminals -----punishment for their crimes, but with fingerprints, this is no longer the case.

- A) could escape
- B) could have escaped
- C) should escape

20.-----Dinosaurs at the same time as human beings as the opposite was scientifically proven.

- A) can't have existed
- B) may not have existed
- C) needn't have existed

21.-----Until 5
years ago, most people-----so
much
on social media.

C) are able to

- A) wouldn't have spent
- B) didn't use to spend
- C) haven't had to spend

22. In the 17th and 18th
centuries, more girls -
--- to school in Europe. However, this
wasn't the common practice then.

- A) can't have been sent
- B) would be sent
- C) could have sent

23.-----Most people are of
the opinion that the world leaders
be able to stop the climate
change.

- A) won't
- B) can't
- C) had better not

24.-----The tsunami that
struck Japan several years ago
more lives but luckily, there
was an early warning system.

- A) must have claimed
- B) could have claimed
- C) may have claimed

25.-----Students do a lot of
reading if they are
to increase their vocabulary.

- A) used to
- B) need to

26. Most parents think that their children ---- more books instead of playing computer games today.

- A) had better read
- B) would read
- C) will read

- B) must have changed
- C) would have changed

27. Although some studies state that life---- 4 billion years ago, it can only be traced to fossils dated to 3.5 billion years ago.

- A) might begin
- B) may have begun
- C) would rather begin

28.-----People listen to each other carefully in order not to hold prejudices against one another.

- A) will be able to
- B) should
- C) would

29. People today spend so much time on social media as they probably think that they - more effectively in this way.

- A) have to socialise
- B) can socialise
- C) should have socialised

30.-----With the invention of the printing press in the 15th century, the concept of reading books a great deal because this machine enabled more people to read books.

- A) can't have changed

31. People --- oceans on rafts made of logs or reeds tens of thousands of years ago.

- B) could have learned
- C) should learn

- A) may have crossed
- B) would have crossed
- C) might be crossing

32.-----Human species
-----until now.

Otherwise,
the world-----a completely different place.

- A) were able to survive / will be
- B) have been able to survive / would be
- C) might have been able to survive / will have been

33.-----Of the 15,000 known species of orchids in the world, 3,000 of them in Brazil.

- A) may as well be found
- B) have to be found
- C) might well be found

34.-----Doctors adopt a new way of writing prescriptions that are easier for patients to understand.

- A) are able to
- B) had to
- C) had better

35.-----A new education programme was introduced by the government so that more people to read and write.

- A) could learn

36.-----Many people in the US feel that pharmacies shouldn't sell cigarettes because pharmacies- help people improve their health.

- A)are supposed to
- B) are able to
- C) can

37. In the 1960s, the members of the Beatles
----disguise themselves when they in public.

- A)had better / were going
- B) had to / went out
- C) could / had gone

38.-----A new business
-----some debt the first year it
is established, but after that, the money
-----to
come in.

- A)may incur / will start
- B) might have incurred / could start
- C) had to incur / would start

39.-----So
me industries pollute the environment and thus the government
more to
prosecute them.

- A)might do
- B) would do
- C) should do

40.-----In a recent study, scientists have found that the moon

simple life forms 4 billion years ago.

- A)might have sustained
- B) should sustain
- C) ought to have sustained

41.-----Regarding their pyramid structures, Mayans and Egyptians-----each other as they were two separate civilisations that lived in different regions at different times.

- A) didn't have to influence
- B) can't have influenced
- C) shouldn't have influenced

42.-----Beethoven pour ice water over his head when he sat down to create music, believing it stimulated his brain.

- A) was supposed to
- B) had to
- C) used to

43. It is possible that life in some form — on the planet Mars and this has increased the interest in the planet.

- A) should have evolved
- B) must have evolved
- C) may have evolved

44.-----The pressure in the tanks since it looked like it was going to explode any moment.

- A) must have been building
- B) could have been building
- C) should have been building

45.-----Because there no wind or water on the moon, the footprints of the Apollo astronauts will not erode, and they -----at least 10 million years.

- A) is / should last
- B) will be / would last
- C) has been / had better last

46.-----Some scholars argue that the Mayan civilisation due to climate change because they were an advanced society capable of adapting to changes.

- A) needn't have ended
- B) couldn't have ended
- C) didn't need to end

47.-----The nutritional information on the label of food products in Canada in French and English.

- A) might be written
- B) had to be written
- C) is to be written

48.-----A number of airlines -----file for bankruptcy since the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre made some people afraid to fly.

- A) have to
- B) have had to

C) had to

MODALS MEDIUM TEST

1. You---careful of thieves on the buses in

Asian countries because they will steal anything they-----

- A) could be / might have got
- B) may have been / are supposed to get
- C) have to be / can get
- D) should have been / ought to get
- E) must be / used to get

2. Athletes- -therapy for injuries for months

before they- to the game.

- A) must be able to receive / had to return
- B) may have to receive / are able to return
- C) might need to receive / could return
- D) are likely to receive / should have returned
- E) are to receive / had better return

3. The bears in circuses ---- tame, but they ---- dangerous and unpredictable at times.

- A) are supposed to be / can be
- B) would be / ought to be
- C) could have been / should have been
- D) must be / had better be
- E) have got to be / might have been

4. Multinational corporations to pay their adult workers in developing countries a liveable wage so that children-----to supplement their parents' income.

- A) may be required / wouldn't work

- B) might have required / mustn't work
- C) should require / are not to work
- D) must be required / do not have to work
- E) used to be required / aren't obliged to work

5. A secretary- good communication and organization skills, and experience with a variety of modern office machines.

- A) had better have / might have had
- B) is able to have / should have had
- C) is likely to have / could have had
- D) had to have / must have had
- E) must have / should have

6. You- -reflective clothing when bicycling at night or you- by a passing car.

- A) should wear / could get hit
- B) are able to wear / are able to get hit
- C) would wear / might have got hit
- D) are to wear / may have got hit
- E) ought to have worn / need to get hit

7. Professional athletes be able to recover quickly from a workout or their rate of improvement ---

- A) should / ought to diminish
- B) could / would have diminished
- C) can / must have diminished
- D) may / used to diminish
- E) have to / might diminish

8. You- -everything you have purchased abroad or you will them at the customs.

- A) could declare / need to leave
- B) are able to declare / have got to leave
- C) must declare / have to leave
- D) should have declared / be able to leave
- E) might have declared / be likely to leave

9. The group of miners the shock of their lives when they---the fossilized remains with gigantic footprints.

- A) would receive / uncover
- B) have to receive / will uncover
- C) might have received / had uncovered
- D) must have received / uncovered
- E) may receive / were uncovering

10.-----Underwater earthquakes-----tsunamis and they-----thousands of the Caribbean islands throughout history.

- A) are supposed to cause / would devastate
- B) may cause / could have devastated
- C) ought to cause / had better devastate
- D) should have caused / might have devastated
- E) are likely to cause / are to devastate

11.-----Sam it was birthday. Otherwise, I'm sure he-----you a happy birthday.

- A) shouldn't have known / must have wished
- B) couldn't know / was supposed to wish
- C) may not have known / had to wish
- D) can't have known / would have wished
- E) wouldn't have known / had better wish

12.-----If you the origins of

grammar, you won't-----Shakespeare.

- A) didn't understand / be likely to deal with
- B) don't understand / be able to deal with
- C) hadn't understood / have to deal with
- D) won't understand / need to deal with
- E) haven't understood / be supposed to deal with

13.-----According to many admirers of Handel, the famous composer additions to his music, if the appropriate instruments available in his day.

- B) may scatter / had better grow
- C) must scatter / are likely to grow
- D) could scatter / might have grown
- E) are to scatter / would have grown

- A) would have made / had been
- B) should make / were
- C) can make / are
- D) will make / could have been
- E) had made / may have been

14.-----We more publicity for our store because we----many customers with our current strategies.

- A) could have done / weren't supposed to attract
- B) would do / aren't likely to attract
- C) need to do / aren't able to attract
- D) should be doing / are not to attract
- E) might have done / had better not attract

15.-----Prisons , but rehabilitate prisoners. This way, they-----productive lives once they leave jails.

- A) can't punish / have to lead
- B) shouldn't punish / can lead
- C) wouldn't punish / must lead
- D) couldn't have punished / are able to lead
- E) ought not to punish / might have led

16.-----You the grass seeds evenly over the area or they----poorly.

- A) should have scattered / are supposed to grow

MODALS HARD TEST

1. Even though Stireyya Arabic
for nine
months now, she a single word that
she
hears on TV.

- A) has learned / won't understand
- B) had been learning / couldn't understand
- C) learned / may not have understood
- D) has been learning / can't understand
- E) will be learning / doesn't understand

- A) may have had / may work
- B) had / had to work
- C) has had / might have worked
- D) used to have / will work
- E) could have / works

2. It was foolish of Robert to jump off
the high wall as he --- his leg easily;
luckily he-----it.

- A) may have broken / has gotten away with
- B) should have broken / would get away with
- C) had to break / was getting away with
- D) could have broken / got away with
- E) was about to break / will get away with

3. Japan---clean on the surface, but
its public
services--to keep its rubbish under
control.

- A) may be / are struggling
- B) could have been / were struggling
- C) is / will struggle
- D) will be / had struggled
- E) has been / struggled

4. According to experts, a new
typhoid vaccine
----a huge impact on 22 million cases,
but
unlike other vaccines, this new
vaccine ---- only in children.

5. The driver who ---- into the tree
-----over
150 kilometers an hour as the
car was totally devastated.

- C) had arrived / lost
- D) arrived / had lost
- E) will have arrived / lose

- A) has crashed / should have been driving
- B) would crash / was supposed to be driving
- C) will crash / might have been driving
- D) crashed / must have been driving
- E) had crashed / can't have been driving

6. The city council the new road plan as it
-
--- more harm than good until now.

- A) must not have accepted / did
- B) shouldn't have accepted / has done
- C) needn't have accepted / will do
- D) wasn't supposed to accept / will have done
- E) may not have accepted / had done

7. In the 9th Century, Novgorod a
thriving
trading settlement along a
major Viking trade route
where merchants-----exotic
fabrics,
metals and wines.

- A) was / used to exchange
- B) had been / must have exchanged
- C) has been / could exchange
- D) would be / should have exchanged
- E) would have been / could have exchanged

8. By the time the rescue team at the
disaster scene the other
day, most of the victims
-----their lives.

- A) arrives / will have lost
- B) has arrived / might have lost

9. Last Friday, students -- in the pouring rain until they singing the national anthem.

- A) will have to stand / finish
- B) should have stood / have finished
- C) must have stood / had finished
- D) had to stand / finished
- E) could have stood / will finish

10. The company representative said that they
- the construction in two years' time, but
not a single nail---in up to now.

- A) will finish / was driven
- B) finish / is being driven
- C) were to finish / can be driven
- D) would finish / has been driven
- E) are supposed to finish / might be driven

11. By the end of next semester, the students
- a level to get satisfying results, but let's
not keep our hopes up high.

- A) would be reaching
- B) might reach
- C) had to reach
- D) would have reached
- E) had to reach

12.-----My grandfather
-----working at the age of
ten, and by the age of thirty, he — at
least ten jobs.

- A) had started / changed
- B) was starting / had been changing
- C) has started / would change
- D) starts / has changed
- E) started / had changed

13. You shouldn't make a lot of noise when you ---- home this evening because the kids ---
- on their term project then.

- A) have arrived / will have worked
- B) will arrive / will work
- C) arrive / will be working
- D) are arriving / would work
- E) arrived / had worked

14.-----James that fancy Ferrari without the
fortune he-----from his grandparents.

- A) may not have bought / will inherit
- B) couldn't have bought / inherited
- C) must not have bought / would inherit
- D) wouldn't have bought / was inheriting
- E) needn't have bought / had inherited

15.-----You know the deadline for the papers is next Friday and the teacher
the
assignments that students after the due date on any account.

- A) may not accept / will have submitted
- B) isn't accepting / have submitted
- C) doesn't accept / submitted
- D) won't accept / submit
- E) hasn't accepted / need to submit

16. We -----the house all day, but we only two rooms till now, which is a disgrace!

- A) have painted / have been finishing
- B) painted / had finished
- C) were painting / would finish
- D) have been painting / have finished
- E) are painting / will finish

17.-----He
nry isn't sure whether someone
-----his
wallet or not as he thinks he-it on his
way

- A) had stolen / could drop
- B) stole / can drop
- C) was stealing / could have dropped
- D) would steal / had to drop
- E) has stolen / may have dropped

18. The drive from the
mountain top to the city centre last
night ---- the most difficult I ---- all
my life.

- A) could be / have taken
- B) was / will have taken
- C) had better be / may have taken
- D) would be / took
- E) has been / would take

19.-----You at your friends the
other day; that
behaviour-----next time!

- A) mustn't have shouted / isn't
going to be tolerated
- B) needn't have shouted / isn't
tolerated
- C) shouldn't have shouted /
won't be tolerated
- D) didn't have to shout / wasn't
tolerated
- E) may not have shouted /
hasn't been tolerated

20.-----You to drive manual
transmission cars
because you----an automatic
transmission car
to rent in Sofia.

- A) must learn / may not find
- B) may have to learn / haven't found

- C) need to learn / aren't finding
- D) should be learning / won't have found
- E) might learn / shouldn't find

21.-----Kids attending
the concert-----it as a
memorable experience for years
from now, but the service staff
working at the venue ---- it
already.

- A) might remember / had forgotten
- B) were remembering / will forget
- C) will remember / have forgotten
- D) had remembered / forgot
- E) will be remembering / will forget

22. In India, more than 25% of the
population -
-----but officials-----to solve this problem by
adding karaoke-like subtitles to
music on broadcast TV.

- A) don't have to read / will try
- B) can't read / are trying
- C) might not read / would try
- D) mustn't read / have been trying
- E) aren't supposed to read / try

23.-----As a nation, we
-----struggling to learn
English, but most citizens in
the developed countries at
least two foreign languages.

- A) keep / can speak
- B) are keeping / could speak
- C) will keep / were able to speak
- D) have kept / could have spoken
- E) kept / could have spoken

24.-----They the winner of the
beauty contest
as soon as the judges- casting their votes.

- A) would announce / finish
- B) announced / would finish
- C) are going to announce / will finish
- D) will announce / have finished
- E) have announced / finished

25.-----You ---- only
after you-----eating your
Brussel sprouts and broccoli.

- A) will go out / will finish
- B) have gone out / finished
- C) had to go out / finish
- D) can go out / have finished
- E) were going out / would finish

26.-----When you
-----business with the
Chinese,
you-----attention to cultural
differences.

- A) do / had to be paying
- B) have done / may have to pay
- C) are doing / should pay
- D) did / must have paid
- E) will do / will need to pay

27.-----Judging by the damage
the earthquake ---- to the town, we
can say that most of the residents
their lives.

- A) has done / must have lost
- B) did / should have lost
- C) had done / had to lose
- D) was doing / could have lost
- E) is doing / may have lost

28.-----Some
species of algae-----outside of
water, but they--in humid places,
such as in
mud or on stone walls or rocks.

- A) should live / could have been
- B) have to live / must have been
- C) must live / might be
- D) can live / have to be
- E) will live / need to be

29.-----Some people their children
vaccinated, thinking that vaccines in
autism and other unwanted conditions.

- A) don't have / might result
- B) can't have / would result
- C) mustn't have / have resulted in
- D) aren't having / will have resulted
- E) won't have / resulted in

30.-----The #metoo
campaign-----media
attention a year ago; however, Tarana Burke --
-- the campaign 11 years earlier than that.

- A) has attracted / started
- B) had attracted / would start
- C) attracted / had started
- D) was attracting / would have started
- E) is attracting / will have started

PASSIVES TEST

1. Marital stability-when a husband and wife---different expectations about their respective roles.

E) should have been suppressed / were used

- A) threatens / developed
- B) threatened / has developed
- C) had been threatened / had been developed
- D) is threatened / develop
- E) will threaten / were developed

2. Beer- -in huge metal tanks for a few weeks before it -----

- A) brews / sells
- B) has brewed / sold
- C) is brewed / is sold
- D) was brewed / has sold
- E) had brewed / was sold

3. In February of 1945, the Egyptian Prime Minister in Parliament just minutes after he----war on Germany and Japan.

- A) was assassinated / declared
- B) assassinated / had declared
- C) had assassinated / was declared
- D) had been assassinated / declared
- E) was assassinated / had been declared

4. The growth of cancerous cells if the doctors- -chemotherapy treatments.

- A) could suppress / used
- B) can be suppressed / use
- C) may suppress / had used
- D) might be suppressed / have been used

5.A deal to reduce nuclear weapons ---- between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. These countries to decrease the tension with the deal.

- A) negotiates / are hoped
- B) was negotiated / were hoped
- C) negotiated / hoped
- D) has been negotiated / will hope
- E) is being negotiated / hope

6.Each year, approximately 1 million American women by their husbands and 100.000 of them their lives as a result.

- A) attacked / are lost
- B) have been attacked / were lost
- C) had been attacked / lost
- D) are attacked / lose
- E) will attack / will be lost

7.The light spectrum of seven principal colours and human eyes all of them.

- A) is composed / can detect
- B) composed / must be detected
- C) was composed / should have detected
- D) had composed / could be detecting
- E) composes / might be detected

8.In 1567, Mary, Queen of Scots, in battle by Scottish nobles because they to her marriage to the Earl of Bothwell.

- A) captured / were objected
- B) had captured / had been objected
- C) captured / were objecting
- D) was captured / were objected
- E) was captured / objected

9. In 1987, a chain of special tunnels

under
British highways. These migrating
toads
during mating season.

- A) opened / protected
- B) had opened / are protected
- C) were opened / protect
- D) have been opened / were protect
- E) opened / have been protected

10. -----Visitors to
this country -----to boil their
water as a precaution otherwise
they ---- diseases such as
malaria.

- A) are advised / could catch
- B) advised / can be caught
- C) have advised / might have been caught
- D) had been advised / should be caught
- E) will be advised / were likely to catch

11. All luggage going through
the airport ---- with a metal detector
and the security staff ---
- the passengers.

- A) scans / search
- B) is scanned / search
- C) is scanned / is searched
- D) has scanned / is searched
- E) was scanned / will be searched

12. -----A pipe
carrying natural gas -----during
the
earthquake, and the entire
neighbourhood ----

- A) is damaged / should have evacuated
- B) was damaged / had to be evacuated
- C) has damaged / could evacuate
- D) had damaged / might be evacuated
- E) damaged / would evacuate

13.-----According to most history books, the Magna Carta-in 1215 by King John, but actually it was not; the monarch his name, so he just placed his seal on it.

- B) wrote / knew
- C) had written / were known
- D) were written / had known
- E) write / are known

- A) signed / didn't have to write
- B) had signed / shouldn't have been written
- C) was signed / could not write
- D) has signed / might not write
- E) was signed / wasn't able to be written

14.-----Dates the food of the desert because they are very nutritious, and easily in the hot climate.

- A) called / aren't spoiled
- B) had called / didn't spoil
- C) were called / won't be spoiled
- D) have been called / haven't been spoiled
- E) are called / don't spoil

15.-----A bicycle race on the streets in our city, and competitors---all traffic signs.

- A) holds / had to be obeyed
- B) was held / should obey
- C) had held / are to be obeyed
- D) is being held / must obey
- E) will hold / can obey

16.-----The most ancient sacred texts of the Hindu religion ---- in Sanskrit, and-----as the Vedas.

- A) are written / are known

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TEST

1.....As I was crossing the bridge over the Bosphorus, I saw the school ,I studied in years ago.

- A)where B) that C) which
D) who E) when

2-Joseph is an accomplished artist, ... skills include painting and drawing.

- A) who B) whose C) whom
D) what E) that

3-A bear will only attack a human at times

.....it feels threatened itself.

- A) where B) when C) which
D) that E) who

4-.....The Goethe Institute,.....is named after

the greatest writer in German literature, is respected worldwide as a resource and educational centre.

- A)when B) why C) that
D) where E) which

5-Turkey,.....landscape changes dramatically from region to region, offers enough variety to keep even the most adventurous traveller happy.

- A)which B) when C) that
D) whose E) at
which

6- The Spice Girls, one of. members has

just left the band, have decided to continue as a four piece band.

- A)which B) where C) whose
D)that E) whom

7- The Australian Indian Pacific train, ... was the world's first transcontinental train linking two oceans, is one of the world's most

luxurious long-distance trains.

- A)that B) where C) which
D) when E) whose

8-.....Many of the medieval buildings in Frankfurt on Main, Germany, were destroyed in World War II, one of.....was the birthplace and childhood home of the great German author Goethe.

- A) which B) whom C) whose
D) where E) when

9-.....We were wondering the reason.....the club had cancelled this week's meeting.

- A) where B) which C) that
D) why E) who

10-.....No amount of toys can make up for the love and attention.....every child needs.

- A) when B) where C) whose
D) who E) that

11-.....Romania has over 100.000 children living in orphanages, one in five of.....will end his life in a psychiatric institution.

- A) where B) whose C) whom
D) which E) when

12-.....This internationally acclaimed photographer, one of achievements is the Bridal Photograph of the Tear Award, will be holding a seminar on photographic techniques this weekend.

- A) who B) that C) which
D) whose E) when

13-.....Hong Kong, is centered around the world's largest deep-water harbour, was handed back to China on 30th June 1997.

- A) which B) where C) what
D) how E) that

14-.....In Hong Kong, there are many steep areas, ninety percent of the people live on fifteen percent of the land, resulting in the highest population density in the world.

- A) whose B) who C) which
D) when E) where

REDUCTIONS TEST

1-.....Hawks, eagles in the same bird family, greatly range in size.

- A)having resembled
- B) to resemble
- C) resembled
- D) to have resembled
- E)resembling

2-.....Until the 20thcentury, the chief raisin producers were Turkey, Iran and Greece. By mid-century, however, the United States had taken the lead in production, with Australia second.

- A)ranking
- B)rank
- C) to rank
- D) be ranked
- E) to have ranked

3-.....This brand of orange juice is quite nice, but not as tasty as the freshly squeezed orange juice...at our local supermarket.

- A)to be sold
- B) selling
- C) sold
- D) having sold
- E) to have sold

4-I can't remember even one interesting topic in our school paper.

- A)to write
- B) writing
- C) wrote
- D) having been written
- E) to have been written

5-.....The school. to me by my friend is offering new courses in September.

- A)to recommend
- B) having recommended
- C) to be recommended
- D) recommending
- E)recommended

6-.....Most of the people about the robbery.....anything suspicious in the area.

- A)to question/not having seen
- B) questioning/didn't see
- C) having questioned/not to see
- D) questioned/hadn't seen
- E) to have questioned/not seen

7-.....Formerly as Siam, Thailand is one of the most popular tourist spots in Asia.

- A)to know
- B)known
- C) knowing
- D)knew
- E) having known

8-.....The Koh-i-noor diamond,.....to have been taken from the rajah of Malwa in 1304, measures 191 carats and is one of the most famous diamonds in the world.

- A)having believed
- B) believed
- C) believing
- D) to believe
- E) to have believed

9-.....Students a foreign language can always benefit from visiting the country whose language they are trying to learn.

- A) to study
- B) studied
- C) studying
- D) to be studied
- E) being studied

10-.....The parts to the garage by the supplier were for a later model car, so we had to wait for another two days for the correct ones to arrive before they could repair our car.

- A) to send
- B) sending
- C) sent
- D) to be sent
- E) having sent

11-.....The professor to Mrs Wilson over there is head of the history department at our university.

- A) to be talked
- B) talked
- C) having talked
- D) to talk
- E) talking

12-.....The two players the most ability were offered places at the youth club's summer training scheme.

- A) shown
- B) to show
- C) showed
- D) showing
- E) to be shown

13-.....Simon,. by his mother of the dangers of walking on the thin ice, did not follow his friends onto the frozen lake.

- A) having warned
- B) to warn
- C) having been warned
- D) warning
- E) to be warned

14-.....Simon's mother, her son ever to walk on the frozen lake, was very upset when Mrs Smith told her she had seen the boys fooling around on the frozen water.

- A) having forbidden
- B) being forbidden
- C) forbidden
- D) forbade
- E) to be forbidden

15-.....The bridge, billions of dollars to build, was designed as a toll bridge, for which every motorist pays to cross.

- A) costs
- B) to cost
- C) cost
- D) having cost
- E) to have cost

16- The English ballet dancer, Margot Fonteyn, ... by many for her excellent style, was made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire in 1956.

- A) to be admired
- B) admired
- C) having admired
- D) to admire
- E) admiring

17-.....The Great Wall of China,.....2.400 kilometres along the Mongolian plateau, was built to prevent invasions from the North.

- A) extended
- B) to extend
- C) to be extended
- D) have extended
- E) extending

18-.....The bright orange plastic sheet,....to serve as a picnic mat, seemed to attract every insect in the area.

- A) intending
- B) to intend
- C) intended
- D) to be intended
- E) having intended

19-.....Paul, himself for the delay, apologised to everyone.....in the project.

- A) blamed/involving
- B) to blame/to involve
- C) being blamed/involve
- D) blaming/involved
- E) blames/having involved

20-.....Steffany, the play herself, was thrilled when she watched the children perform it so well.

- A) to be writing
- B) being written
- C) to have written
- D) written
- E) having written

21-.....The fruit and vegetables.....in supermarkets in Turkey are generally fresher and tastier than those on offer in the UK.

- A) to be found
- B) have found
- C) having found
- D) to find
- E) found

22-.....The last train from platform ten is the inter-city express to Southampton.

- A) left
- B) leaves
- C) leaving
- D) to be left
- E) to leave

23-.....John, a musical instrument since the age of six, learns new tunes very quickly.

- A) to play
- B) played
- C) being played
- D) to be played
- E) having played

24- San Francisco, whose population increased from 200 to 30.000 after gold was discovered, suffered from the fire in 1685, to the establishment of a Fire Department.

- A) leading
- B) to have led
- C) to be led
- D) led

E) to lead

25-.....The training program,.....by most of our new employees, covers the areas of safety, company procedure and filing

- A)undertaking
- B) undertook
- C) having undertaken
- D) to undertake
- E)undertaken

26-.....Ferdinand Marcos,.....to leave the Philippines after allegations of stealing foreign aid and treasury money, died in poverty in Hawaii.

- A)forcing
- B) to force
- C) to have forced
- D) having forced
- E)forced

27-.....One of the most controversial issues lately is whether it should be legally acceptable for a relative or doctor to help end the life of a terminally ill patient.....intense pain.

- A) to be discussed / suffered
- B) discussed / suffering
- C) being discussed / to suffer
- D) discuss / having suffered
- E) to discuss / suffer

28-.....The first film to a paying audience was made by two French brothers, Louis and Auguste

- A)showing
- B) having been shown
- C) to be shown
- D) be shown
- E) to show

29- The only Englishman ever as Roman Catholic pope was Adrian IV in 1154.

- A)to have been elected
- B) to elect
- C) electing
- D) been elected
- E) having elected

30-.....New York is one of the most diverse cities in the world millions of tourists each year.

- A) to attract
- B)attracti
ng
- C)attract
ed
- D) to have attracted
- E) having attracted

CONJUNCTIONS TEST

1.--- I dislike sentimental films, sometimes,when I'm not feeling very energetic, I can curlup on the sofa and watch one.

- A) As soon as
- B)Although h
- C) The moment
- D) However
- E) Given that

2.-----She is fed up with sharing a house with others; , she is looking for her own flat.

- A)moreover
- B) therefore
- C) however
- D) although
- E)nevertheless

3. He is not leaving the company because he is not happy there;--- he has enjoyed working there, but he has other reasons.

- A)on the other hand
- B) as a result
- C) however
- D) on the contrary
- E)nonetheless

4. This diet and exercise plan is--- costly--- painful, so anyone with a little will-power can follow it with ease.

- A)not only / but also
- B) no matter / how
- C) so much / that
- D) whether / or
- E) neither / nor

5----her illness leaving her very weak at times,she tries to derive pleasure from life.

- A)Given
- B) Despite
- C) In case of
- D) Rather than
- E) Instead of

6.-----She had---- placed the plate of cakes on the table the children gave her the empty plate and requested some more.

- A)the moment / while
- B) hardly / when
- C) neither / nor
- D) yet / still
- E) not only / but also

7----how many windows I open, I can't get any air movement in the house.

- A)Even if
- B) Although
- C) No matter
- D) Whereas
- E)However

8. We had better take a spare blanket with us

---- it gets cooler than we expect in themountains.

- A)if only
- B) so that
- C) thus
- D) in case
- E) even though

9 they played better than they have so far
in the cup, they lost the match.

- A) On the grounds that
- B) No sooner
- C) In contrast
- D) However
- E) Although

10.---- television channel you watch,
the news bulletins are all the same,
as if written by the same person!

- A) No matter
- B) However
- C) Whichever
- D) As soon as
- E) The more

11.---- relieve some of the burden on
the city's only airport, they are
planning to build a second one.

- A) No matter
- B) In case
- C) In order to
- D) Even though
- E) Owing to

12. Our students have to
choose to study
---- French ---- Spanish, because they
are the compulsory languages
selected by the board.

- A) such / as
- B) neither / nor
- C) scarcely / when
- D) whether / or
- E) either / or

13 we discuss the fine details, let
me ask
you whether you are interested in our
offer.

- A) However
- B) Consequently
- C) Afterwards
- D) Even though
- E) Before

14.-----Western Scotland
is wild and mountainous,
Eastern Scotland is lush
farmland.

- A) for fear that
- B) whereas
- C) as a result
- D) in fact
- E) therefore

15.-----I don't see why the boys
can't go fishing they promise
to stay together and
come back before it gets dark.

- A) whereas
- B) no matter
- C) whether
- D) as long as
- E) unless

16.---- your mothers' efforts in
making the costumes, the whole
cast of the play looked great.

- A) Despite
- B) In spite of
- C) Thanks to
- D) in case of
- E) Much as

17.-----He was---- well liked
-----everybody in the
firm gave generously towards his
retirement present.

- A) so / that
- B) not only / yet also
- C) either / or
- D) neither / nor
- E) both / and

18. He was ---- calmer anybody else
under those circumstances.

- A) not only / but also
- B) so / that
- C) much / than
- D) as / as
- E) neither / nor

19.---- does the International Students' Society help foreign students settle in, -----
it
organizes sightseeing trips as well.

- A) So / that
- B) No sooner / than
- C) Not only / but
- D) Both / and
- E) Neither / nor

20.---- 'Internet Cafes', students who can't afford computers have access to the Internet and to e-mail.

- A) In order to
- B) Owing to
- C) Wherever
- D) Much as
- E) Whoever

21. Black bears don't usually attack humans ,they normally run away from us.

- A) On the contrary
- B) On the other hand
- C) Furthermore
- D) Consequently
- E) Nevertheless

22. She has been looking much more enthusiastic about the future she accepted her new job.

- A) since
- B) until
- C) before
- D) when
- E) by the time

23.---- the renovation of their football stadium,the team will be using another team's ground next season.

- A) So as to
- B) In order to
- C) Due to
- D) Such as
- E) But for

24.-----The traffic into town usually gets a bit lighter the schools have closed for the summer.

- A) in case
- B) so that
- C) while
- D) once
- E) although

25.---- your mother comes to visit, we must remember to give her the things your sister left for her.

- A) Whereas
- B) When
- C) However
- D) By the time
- E) No matter

26. When deep-sea diving, you must pay attention to the time,---- staying under water too long may result in serious illness.

- A) whereas
- B) so
- C) for
- D) but
- E) whenever

27.-----Please answer the telephone for the next hour the receptionist has gone to the dentist.

- A) while
- B) until
- C) therefore
- D) so
- E) as

28.-----The residents received some warning of the tornado; , several people were injured.

- A) nonetheless
- B) on the contrary
- C) even though
- D) thus
- E) otherwise

29.---- the authorities try, they don't seem to be able to reduce the crime rate.

E)since

- A)Whoever
- B) No sooner
- C) No matter
- D) Whatever
- E) By the time

30.---- vast distances and great difficulties in transportation, there was a remarkable amount of trade in the ancient world.

- A)For fear of
- B) As a consequence of
- C) Given
- D) Thanks to
- E) In spite of

31.---- the facts that the café is close to the university and offers reasonably priced meals, it is very popular with students.

- A)On account of
- B) While
- C) Whereas
- D) Because
- E) As long as

32.-----There are a lot of jellyfish in the water around here; they are a harmless variety.

- A)no matter
- B) besides
- C) consequently
- D) however
- E) much as

33.-----Playing games in the back, the children didn't get bored-----we drove to the resort.

- A)by the time
- B) until
- C) as
- D) as soon as

34. He was tired of commuting such a long way to work,---- he was quite excited when a local company offered him a job.

- A)as
- B)so
- C) for
- D) though
- E)still

35. It was clear that--- how much he protested,his father was not going to change his mind.

- A)no matter
- B) whereas
- C) whenever
- D) whatever
- E)although

36.---- it was extremely windy, we managed to have a good game of beach volleyball.

- A)However
- B) No matter
- C) In spite of
- D) Even though
- E) For fear that

37.-----We are going to set out at dawn tomorrow,--we have loaded up the car tonight.

- A)as
- B)when
- C) thus
- D)
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38-----I said before, I will never forgive them unless I am paid back.

- A)As if
- B) Although
- C) As though
- D)As
- E)However

39.-----When we saw the dog running towards us we ran away we could.

- A) fastest
- B) so fast as
- C) faster than
- D) the faster
- E) as fast as

40.-----you are a guest in my house , I won't argue with you.

- A) When
- B) Whenever
- C) For
- E) Since
- E) Because of

41. I will not write you a letter anymore ----- I get one from you.

- A) since
- B) unless
- C) after
- D) if
- E) then

42. It seems — it is going to rain soon.

- A) just as
- B) alike
- C) although
- D) as though
- E) as

43.-----a big storm is about to come, we must evacuate this place as soon as possible.

- A) Now that
- B) Then
- C) That
- D) Notwithstanding
- E) Though

44. I can't stand my roommate anymore I must change my room — possible.

- A) as far as
- B) until
- C) before
- D) as long as
- E) as soon as

45. We climbed a high tree — we could get a better view of the ocean.

- A) so as to
- B) otherwise
- C) in case
- D) in order that
- E) lest

46. — you like Arnold's films, I bought two tickets and we are going to watch it tonight.

- A) Unless
- B) No matter which
- C) No matter what
- D) Knowing that
- E) No matter how

47. — I do not like to play soccer, I play when my friends insist on it.

- A) Otherwise
- B) Whereas
- C) On the other hand
- D) Unless
- E) But

48. — stingy people have, — they want. Because they are eager by their nature.

- A) The more / the less
- B) The less / the less
- C) The more / the more
- D) The less / at least
- E) The more / no more

49. There is a social rule that citizens should enjoy all freedom, — it does not interfere with the freedom of others.

D) For fear of
E) In case of

A) otherwise
B) in case
C) while
D) in the event that
E) provided that

50. — you like — dislike milk, you should drink it every day.

A) Both/and
B) Neither/nor
C) Either/or
D) Not only / but also
E) Whether/or

51.....I am
taking my books with me.....I
may
read them during the holiday.

A) in case
B) on condition that
C) in order that
D) much as
E) so that

52. Stress is difficult for professionals to define
- it is a highly subjective phenomenon that
differs for each of us.

A) even if
B) thus
C) because
D) only if
E) as though

53-----several devices, such as the method
"free association" used by psychiatrists, we now know how to
bring back lost memories.

A) By means of
B) Despite
C) Given

54.-----A tumor, benign, malignant or a metastasis, may occur in any age group,-----it is still more common in the older age group.

- A)in case
- B) in as much as
- C) in an effort to
- D) however
- E) so that

- A)yet
- B) in other words
- C) so
- D)for
- E) in as much as

55. Some of America's finest novelists began to write in the 1920s, or the "Jazz Age", ---- this decade is sometimes termed.

- A)namely
- B)as
- C) on account of the fact that
- D) in spite of the fact that
- E) that is

56-----you have a good plan together, it's time to sit down with your employees, explain the plan to them and share your expectations.

- A)Before
- B) As far as
- C) Now that
- D) Furthermore
- E)Thereby

57.-----Onset of Selective Mutism usually occurs before the age of five, but may not be evaluated--a child enters school for the first time.

- A)though
- B) in order that
- C) given that
- D) until
- E)afterwards

58.-----Some tribes developed an elaborate sign language--they could send silent messages to each other when they were stalking game.

59. About 99 per cent of Egypt's people live along the lush, fertile banks of the river, and most are farmers, the oil industry and tourist trade provide a growing number of jobs.

- A) since
- B) no matter which
- C) to illustrate
- D) although
- E) no matter what

60-----sport your child wants to be involved in, there's always a range of decisions to make, from picking the activity itself to deciding what type of league to join.

- A) Much as
- B) As soon as
- C) Seeing that
- D) No matter what
- E) Though

61. American embargoes against some countries specifically exclude certain types of goods, such as arms or luxury goods, ---- allowing other forms of trade.

- A) so that
- B) until
- C) unless
- D) in case
- E) while

62.-----Newspapers and magazines carry advertisements, do billboards, television, and radio.

- A) because
- B) as
- C) while
- D) after
- E) when

63. Significant variation in epilepsy prevalence has been noted in local geographic regions ---- some nonlocal ones.

- A) on account of
- B) in terms of
- C) in addition to
- D) despite
- E) owing to

64-----an organization depends on collaborative arrangements, likely it is to lose control over decisions.

- A) Not only / but also
- B) Neither / nor
- C) Either / or
- D) When / then
- E) The more / the more

65-----by making an internal analysis , can a company set the overall rationale for its international activities.

- A) Still
- B) While
- C) Only
- D) Until
- E) Just as

66 the growth in e-mail and fax transmissions, many communications are still best handled by face-to-face or voice-to-voice contact.

- A) Contrary to
- B) Regardless of
- C) By means of
- D) Such as
- E) Given

67. A corporation's formulation of its international strategy will greatly determine --
-- it will benefit more from protectionism or from some other means for countering international competition.

- A) so
- B) as
- C) unless
- D) whether
- E) whereby

68. -----little respect the British people may feel for the monarchy, they are still not likely to change to a republic.

- A) As far as
- B) Whatever
- C) Such a
- D) However
- E) Just as

69. -----All of the world's major national parks are included on the map, are most of the important reserves of lesser status.

- A) as
- B) as well
- C) such as
- D) whichever
- E) lest

70. -----His latest novel is about people who take their work seriously, -----that's being a mother, a nurse or a soldier.

- A) even so
- B) as if
- C) unless
- D) besides
- E) whether

71. ----- you can swim in tropical islands even in winter, so can you sunbath and enjoy the sea four seasons here.

- A) Just as
- B) While
- C) Not solely
- D) If
- E) Though

72. -----The Worldwatch Institute reported last year approximately four of the five McDonald's restaurants that opened every day in 2005 were outside the United States.

- A) if
- B) in that
- C) while
- D) when
- E) that

73. -----One of the world's worst space flight disasters occurred on 28 January 1986, the shuttle Challenger exploded soon after take-off, killing the crew of seven.

- A) now that
- B) so that
- C) even if
- D) when
- E) just as

74. -----The discovery in 2001 of a juvenile dinosaur's spectacularly preserved fossil with feathers does indicate the dinosaur-bird connection, it also casts new light on the mystery of why nature invented feathers in the first place.

- A) whether
- B) where
- C) but

D)so
E)whereas

75.-----Contrary to perceptions outside Canada, the majority of Canadians are descended from the English, the Scots, and the Irish-----from the French.

D) when
E)if

- A)rather than
- B) more than
- C) such as
- D) in spite of
- E)also

76. Because of the wide variety of ethnicity in the United States, people speak English as ---- their native their adopted tongue.

- A)rather / than
- B) either / or
- C) more / than
- D) so much / as
- E) well / as

77.-----At present, the European Union imports about one quarter of its gas and one third of its oil from Russia, countries such as Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Hungary, the Baltic states and the Ukraine are totally or very heavily dependent on Russian energy.

- A)even though
- B) since
- C) whether
- D) while
- E) in case

78.-----Several species of birds in Vietnam vanished during the war, they began to reappear in the 1980s and their gradual return has been encouraged by Vietnamese villagers.

- A)nevertheless
- B) since
- C) unless

79.-----Countries are interested-----in their absolute economic welfare, in how well they are performing compared to other countries.

D) Even if
E)Unless

- A)both / as well as
- B) as / as
- C) so much / as
- D) more / but
- E) not only / but also

80.-----In child development, play and exploration are similar they are both intrinsically motivated behaviours and not directed by external goals.

- A)on the other hand
- B) whereas
- C) otherwise
- D) after
- E) in that

81. The island groups in the Pacific are often called "Oceania,"---this name does not imply that they are the remains of a continent.

- A)whether
- B)but
- C) just as
- D) whereby
- E) so that

82-----most people who commit suicide are depressed, having depression correctly diagnosed and treated is the most important step towards preventing suicide.

- A)As long as
- B) Although
- C) Recognizing that

83.-----Algeria is particularly keen to increase its gas exports OPEC production quotas restrict its oil exports.

- A) since
- B) so that
- C) as if
- D) while
- E) whereas

84.-----In the early twentieth century, the motor car was one of the first major consumer products to be ---- mass produced mass marketed.

- A) such / as
- B) more / than
- C) so / as
- D) as / as
- E) both / and

85.-----The body's immune system attacks and eliminates bacteria and other foreign substances----cancer cells.

- A) not only / but also
- B) rather / than
- C) such / that
- D) as well as / and
- E) just as / as

86.-----Not all negative thoughts and feelings are bad for health,-----specific emotional states, especially stress and depression, have now been linked to heart trouble of all kinds.

- A) when
- B) even so
- C) as if
- D) whenever
- E) in order that

87. The Danish poet and novelist Jeppe Aakjær grew up in the Jutland farming area and ---- was well aware of the harsh conditions endured by farm labourers in his country.

- A) on the contrary
- B) even so
- C) therefore
- D) still
- E) nevertheless

88.-----The private sector in the Gulf states employs mostly expatriate workers, the majority of nationals are employed in the public sector with higher wages and job protection.

- A) so that
- B) just as
- C) while
- D) unless
- E) in case

89.-----Made out of metal so that it conducts the charge, the lightning rod is usually located ---- high possible because of lightning's tendency to strike the nearest object to it.

- A) so / as
- B) as / as
- C) more / than
- D) both / and
- E) not only / but also

90.-----Deep-sea diving can cause medical problems air embolism and decompression sickness, which can be fatal if not treated promptly.

- A) for example
- B) as if
- C) for fear of
- D) such as
- E) just as

GERUND & INFINITIVE PARTICIPLE TEST

1- Before---his farewell speech, the
ex-
president Obama thanked his wife
several times for him every time
and everywhere.

- A) to have started / having supported
- B) being started / to support
- C) starting / supporting
- D) to be reaching / to be supporting
- E) having started / supporting

2- I ---- that James is a rude man
because he never looks at people's
face while-----to
others.

- A) notice / to have spoken
- B) will notice / speaking
- C) have noticed / having spoken
- D) notice / speaks
- E) have noticed / speaking

3- As soon as ---- his speech
in the Congress, the President
left the building without
any questions.

- A) to have finished / have answered
- B) being finished / answered
- C) finishing / answering
- D) to be finishing / answer
- E) having finished / having answered

4- Before---the exam papers to the
students, the teachers said she was
sorry for --
--- late for the exam.

- A) to have delivered / having come
- B) being delivered / come
- C) delivering / coming
- D) to be delivering/ to come
- E) having delivered / having come

5. I'm sorry ---- you that your son
is not ---- well at school this
semester.

- A) having told / going
- B) telling / gone
- C) to tell / going
- D) to have told / having gone
- E) to tell / to go

6- Yesterday afternoon, some
local authorities in the city warned
everyone not
---- the tap water without it first.

- A) had drunk / being boiled
- B) to drink / having boiled
- C) drank / having had to boil
- D) drinking / having to boil
- E) to drink / boiling

7- The first person ---- the North
Pole was Amundsen in 1912 by a
zepline over
the area.

- A) to have reached / have flown
- B) being reached / flown
- C) to reach / flying
- D) to be reaching / fly
- E) having been reached / having flown

8- If you want the milkman you
some milk in the morning,
remember to put a milk bottle
outside your door.

- A) to bring
- B) bringing
- C) bring
- D) brings
- E) to have brought

9. It is interesting that Madam Curie is the only scientist so far two Nobel Prizes.

- A) to be got
- B) get
- C) getting
- D) to get
- E) having got

10- Most Americans don't object to ___ by their first names.

- A) being called
- B) calling
- C) to call
- D) called
- E) to be called

11- According to my younger sister, Facebook is the worst Internet site for social media.

- A) having been designed
- B) to have been designed
- C) being designed
- D) to design
- E) to being designed

12- Undoubtedly, Brian is the most effective manager here with us.

- A) to work
- B) to be designed
- C) having been worked
- D) to be working
- E) to be worked

13. Undoubtedly, Brian is the most effective manager here for the last five years.

- A) having been worked
- B) having worked
- C) to have worked
- D) to be working
- E) to be worked

14. For British authorities, Shakespeare's "Othello" is the best work ---- in the seventeenth century.

- A) having been written
- B) be written
- C) being written
- D) to write
- E) to have been written

15. -----Sabiha Gökçen is the second pilot in the new Turkish Republic a plane.

- A) to fly
- B) fly
- C) flying
- D) to be flying
- E) to have been flown

16. Jane Tate will go far in the film world since she has a remarkable talent for _____ even the most conflicting emotions.

- A) depicting
- B) having depicted
- C) being depicted
- D) depict
- E) having been depicted

17. Today coffee prices are far below the required rate; hence, growers are unable to pay their debts and cooperatives find it hard ____.

- A) surviving
- B) survive
- C) to survive
- D) survived
- E) to have survived

18. One way of __ waste is __ such things as glass and paper.

- A) cut down / recycling
- B) cutting down / to recycle
- C) cutting down / recycle
- D) cut down / recycling
- E) being cut down / to have recycled

19. The physicist I work with was bitterly disappointed that his experiments had not produced the desired results.

- A) learning
- B) learned
- C) having learned
- D) to be learned
- E) to learn

20. Following a noticeable improvement in the general economic scene, unemployment too, seems _____ a turn for the better.

- A) having taken
- B) to have taken
- C) to be taken
- D) taking
- E) to have been taken

21. The outbreak of fire underground _____ an excellent opportunity for ____ a no smoking rule.

- A) will prove / to be enforced
- B) has provided / having enforced
- C) would provided / to enforce
- D) had provided / being enforced
- E) provided / enforcing

22. _____ Water has a moderating effect on temperature, _____ summer and midday heat, and winter and midnight cold.

- A) diminished
- B) having diminished
- C) to diminish
- D) being diminished
- E) diminishing

23. _____ A geneticist _____ a plant's DNA to make it grow into another plant may be said _____ with its natural course.

- A) altering / to have interfered
- B) having altered / to be interfered
- C) to alter / having interfered
- D) being altered / interfered
- E) to have altered / to be interfering

24. _____ This poem is generally supposed _____ in the fifteenth century, but some people date it even earlier.

- A) being composed
- B) to be composed
- C) having been composed
- D) to have composed
- E) to have been composed

25. _____ Neil Armstrong is the first man _____ on the Moon.

- A) to be stepping
- B) to step
- C) stepping
- D) to have been stepped
- E) having stepped

26. _____ Ceasar is said a conspiracy theory _____ Kleopatra yet he failed in carrying it out.

- A) having made / to kill
- B) to have made / to kill
- C) having been made / killing
- D) to have been made / killing
- E) to have made / killing

27. Among the inventions of the 20th century, it is certain that the Internet was one of the most important innovations ---- .

- A) to have invented
- B) to be invented
- C) having invented
- D) to invent
- E) invented

28. Besides his _____ shy he also doesn't know how _____ talk to a lady in public.

- A) to be / to talk
- B) being / to talk
- C) to be / talking
- D) being / talking
- E) being / talked

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TENSES EASY TEST

1C 2A 3A 4B 5B 6A 7B 8A 9B
10C 11B
12B 13C 14A 15B 16A 17B 18A
19B 20A
21A 22C 23A 24C 25C 26A 27C
28C 29A
30C 31A 32C 33B 34A 35C 36A
37B 38A
39B 40A 41B 42C 43C 44C 45B
46C 47A
48A

TENSES MEDIUM TEST

1E 2A 3C 4B 5D 6A 7D 8B 9E
10B 11A
12D 13B 14D 15A 16C

TENSES HARD TEST

1C 2B 3A 4D 5E 6D 7A 8D 9D
10E 11C
12E 13B 14A 15E 16A 17C 18E
19D 20A
21D 22A 23E 24B 25C 26E 27A
28A 29D
30B

MODALS EASY TEST

1B 2B 3A 4A 5A 6A 7B 8A 9B
10B 11A
12B 13B 14A 15A 16B 17C 18C
19A 20A
21B 22B 23A 24B 25B 26A 27B
28B 29B
30B 31A 32B 33C 34C 35A 36A
37B 38A
39C 40A 41B 42C 43C 44A 45A
46B 47C
48B

MODALS MEDIUM TEST

1C 2B 3A 4D 5E 6A 7E 8C 9D
10B 11D
12B 13A 14C 15B 16C

MODALS HARD TEST

PASSIVES TEST

1D 2C 3A 4B 5E 6D 7A 8E 9C
10A 11B
12B 13C 14E 15D 16A

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TEST

1C 2B 3B 4E 5D 6C 7C 8A 9D
10E 11C
12D 13A 14E

REDUCTIONS TEST

1E 2A 3C 4D 5E 6D 7B 8B 9C
10C 11E
12D 13C 14A 15D 16B 17E 18C
19D 20E
21E 22E 23E 24A 25E 26E 27B
28C 29A
30B

1D 2D 3A 4E 5D 6B 7A 8D 9D 10D 11B
12E 13C 14B 15D 16D 17E 18A 19C 20A
21C 22B 23A 24D 25D 26C 27A 28D 29A
30C

CONJUNCTIONS TEST

1B 2B 3D 4E 5B 6B 7C 8D 9E 10C 11C
12E 13E 14B 15D 16C 17A 18C 19C 20B
21A 22A 23C 24D 25B 26C 27E 28A 29D
30E 31A 32D 33C 34B 35A 36D 37C 38D
39E 40E 41B 42D 43A 44E 45D 46D 47B
48C 49E 50E 51A 52C 53A 54A 55B 56C
57D 58E 59D 60D 61E 62B 63C 64E 65C
66B 67D 68D 69A 70E 71A 72E 73D 74C
75A 76B 77D 78A 79E 80E 81B 82C 83A
84E 85A 86B 87C 88C 89B 90D

GERUND & INFINITIVE PARTICIPLE TEST

1C 2E 3C 4C 5C 6E 7C 8A 9D 10A 11B
12A 13C 14E 15A 16A 17C 18B 19E 20B
21E 22E 23A 24E 25B 26B 27E 28B

V

O

C

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prepositions

EDATLAR

- YA KADAR until till by	ARKASINDA behind	ALTINDA under down below beneath underneath	ARASINDA between among amongst amid	ÜZERİNDE on up upon over above
UZAĞINDA off away	- SİZ without (without you - sensiz)	-YA DOĞRU to towards	İÇİNDEN - BOYUNCA through throughout along across	YANINDA by near next to beside alongside
-DAN from (from Paris to Berlin - Paris'den Berlin'e)	İÇİN for	- NİN of	-YA KARŞI against versus	ÜSTÜNE onto
İÇİNE into	-DA in on at	ARACILIĞIYLA by via with through by dint of	BOYUNCA during through throughout	ORANINDA by
TARAFINDAN by	HAKKINDA -İLE İLGİLİ about as to as for concerning pertaining to regarding as regards with regard to	-ARAK -EREK by (by walking - yürüyerek)	ÖTESİNDE beyond past	KARŞISINDA opposite
DIŞINDA out outside out of	İÇERİSİNDE in inside within	-DAN BERİ since as of from on from.....onwards	ÖNÜNDE in front of before	-DAN SONRA after upon following

verbs
FILLER

ELDE ETMEK obtain acquire take over	İLGİLENMEK ELE ALMAK BAŞ ETMEK deal with tackle handle cope with struggle against fight against	HARCAMAK spend expend consume (tüketmek) waste (boşa harcamak) throw away (boşa harcamak)	ÜSTESİNDEN GELMEK overcome get over defeat eliminate suppress subdue	ÜSTLENMEK take on undertake shoulder embark on
SATIN ALMAK buy purchase	FAYDALANMAK benefit from make use of	YÖNETMEK İŞLETMEK direct manage supervise govern rule reign operate run	ÖZLEMEK miss yearn for long for	KURMAK İNŞA ETMEK build construct establish found set up erect (dikmek)
KARIŞTIRMAK mix blend stir confuse (zihinsel olarak)	ENGEL OLMAK hinder hamper obstruct block impede curtail curb prevent from stop from deter from	SARMAK KUŞATMAK wrap engulf cover surround overwhelm besiege	AZALMAK AZALTMAK lessen decrease diminish reduce fall drop descend go down slide down	DAHİL OLMAK KATILMAK join attend go in for take part in participate in take role in get involved in be engaged in
AÇIĞA / ORTAYA ÇIKARMAK reveal disclose unveil unearth uncover unmask	GİZLEMEK SAKLAMAK hide conceal disguise mask cover	ARAMAK look for search for seek for hunt for (yoğun aramak)	SONUÇ ÇIKARMAK infer from deduce from conclude from gather from	İLERLEMEK advance proceed improve march

DURUMUNU KORUMAK SÜRDÜRMEK stay remain keep sustain maintain hold stand still	İPTAL ETMEK cancel call off	ERTELEMEK delay postpone put off	SON VERMEK ORTADAN KALDIRMAK remove abolish invalidate nullify put an end to finish run out of use up deplete expire	TÜKENMEK TÜKETMEK finish run out of use up deplete expire
HATIRLAMAK remember recall recollect remind of	BİRİKTİRMEK TOPLAMAK collect gather pick accumulate store assemble	FİNANSE ETMEK MADDİ DESTEK SAĞLAMAK finance fund subsidize sponsor loan	ADAMAK TAHSİS ETMEK devote to dedicate to commit to allocate employ	SAĞLAMAK provide supply grant offer
ZORLAMAK urge force compel mandate oblige dictate impose	GELİŞTİRMEK İLERLEMEK develop improve advance progress flourish thrive expand grow boom evolve	YANILTMAK deceive trick mislead	KAÇMAK flee away run away drive away escape get away	BENİMSEMEK adopt accept embrace welcome

ARTMAK ARTTIRMAK rise increase mount climb surge soar go up amplify escalate ascend augment enhance promote	TAHLİYE ETMEK BOŞALTMAK evacuate discharge drain	AŞMAK GEÇMEK exceed surpass overtake excel	GERİ ÇEKİLMEK withdraw retreat	ALDATMAK cheat cheat on (ihamet etmek) betray (ihamet etmek)
SUÇLAMAK charge with accuse of blame for convict of	DAVA ETMEK sue for prosecute	DİKKATE ALMAK pay attention to take into account take into consideration	TERK ETMEK leave abandon desert quit (alışkanlık,vb,...) give up (alışkanlık ,vb..)	HAZIRLAMAK prepare train get ready practice rehearse (prova yapmak)
DESTEKLEMEK YARDIM ETMEK aid help assist support back (up)	İÇERMEK include incorporate comprise encompass consist of be made up of (..dan oluşmak) be composed of (..dan oluşmak)	TESPİT ETMEK TEŞHİS ETMEK detect diagnose spot locate identify	KURALA UYMAK obey abide by conform to comply with adhere to stick to (sıkı sıkıya)	FARK ETMEK recognize realize notice
ANLAMINA GELMEK mean stand for (temsıl etmek) signify (işaret etmek) symbolize(temsıl etmek refer to (gönderme yapmak)	BAKMAK look at stare at gaze at glimpse at glance at	BETİMLEMEK TASVİR ETMEK describe depict portray picture characterize	YABANCILAŞTIRMAK DIŞLAMAK HARIÇ TUTMAK DIŞTA TUTMAK isolate alienate estrangle exclude omit leave out	BELİRLEMEK SINIFLANDIRMAK determine specify define label classify pindown

TETİKLEMEK BAŞLATMAK trigger ignite instigate induce fuel drive motivate activate provoke spark off inspire (ilham vermek)	GÜNDEME GETİRMEK voice raise bring up bring forward	AYRILMAK seperate diverge differ deviate set apart break up break apart divorce (boşanmak)	SAVAŞMAK MÜCADELE ETMEK fight against struggle against cope with combat battle clash	KABUL ETMEK RAZI OLMAK accept agree consent admit concur acknowledge come to terms with
ÖNEMSEMEMEK İHMAL ETMEK ignore neglect overlook disregard	ETKİLEMEK affect impress influence manipulate	MÜMKÜN KILMAK enable faciliate allow make possible	TARİHİNE DAYANMAK date back to go back to be traced back to	ÖVMEK BEĞENMEK praise applaud compliment credit acknowledge
ZARAR VERMEK BOZMAK damage hurt injure harm ruin weaken wreck disrupt impair spoil	YOK OLMAK NESLİ TÜKENMEK fade fadeaway vanish disaappear die out go extinct become extinct	İDDİA ETMEK ÖNE SÜRMEK claim maintain allege put forward suggest speculate hypothesize rumour gossip (dedikodu yapmak)	İNCELEMEK ARAŞTIRMAK examine scrutinize look into	YIKMAK YERLE BİR ETMEK demolish devastate shatter mess up terminate
YOK ETMEK KÖKÜNÜ KAZIMAK demolish destroy terminate annihilate wipe out eradicate end	SÖZ VERMEK promise ensure (garanti etmek) pledge (tahahüt etmek)	SORUŞTURMAK inspect investigate	SEBEP OLMAK cause result in lead to bring about engender end in (ile sonlanmak) conrtibute to (katkıda bulunmak)	YAYILMAK spread extend expand (genişlemek) prevail

GEREKTİRMEK require necessitate entail involve	UYMAK go with fit in fit with adapt to (adapte olmak)	DEVAM ETMEK continue keep on go on carry on proceed	İŞE ALMAK hire employ recruit (askere,işe almak)	BEĞENMEK SAYGI DUYMAK like adore admire appreciate look up to respect
DEĞİŞTİRMEK change alter shift modify amend adjust adapt alter revise (fikir, vb)	PLANLAMAK DÜZENLEMEK plan arrange organize hold schedule	OLUŞTURMAK constitute make up form account for pose	ORTAYA ÇIKMAK appear emerge arise originate come out show up come into existence	DÖNÜŞTÜRMEK change into turn into transform into translate into convert into evolve into revolutionize
TAHMİN ETMEK ÖN GÖRMEK foresee forecast foretell predict project guess estimate envisage anticipate	HALLETMEK BULMAK ANLAMAK find out figure out work out make out sort out come up with	VURGULAMAK underline highlight stress emphasize point out assert	UYGULAMAK apply enact impose implement put into practice put into effect	MÜDAHALE ETMEK interrupt interfere intervene
SALMAK SIZDIRMAK emit send out give off leak (sızdırmak) release (gaz , vb ,salmanın yanısıra hapisten, hastaneden çıkarmak anlamı da var)	PARÇALANMAK break dismantle divide into fragment split tear apart	İŞTEN ÇIKARMAK KOVMAK sack fire expel dismiss lay off make redundant	BİRLEŞTİRMEK tie unite merge combine match	ÖNCESİNDE GELMEK predate precede

ASKIYA ALMAK suspend freeze	KÖTÜLEŞMEK worsen deteriorate decay (çürümek) aggravate	KOLAYLAŞTIRMAK ÖNÜNÜ AÇMAK ease pave the way for smooth the way	REDDETMEK KARŞI ÇIKMAK refuse reject decline deny turn down oppose to(karşı çıkmak) resist (direnmek)	VARSAYMAK FARZETMEK assume presume suppose imagine
YÜRÜRLÜKTEN KALDIRMAK ORTADAN KALDIRMAK remove eliminate abolish do away with dispose of get rid of	SONRASINDA GELMEK succeed follow	İLİŞKİLENDİRMEK BAĞLAMAK connect relate link associate tie bond	DEĞERLENDİRMEK evaluate assess grade judge	YÜRÜTMEK İCRA ETMEK conduct carry out perform maintain commit (işlemek)
İZİN VERMEK let allow permit consent (razı olmak)	İLETMEK AKTARMAK convey pass on transmit	ANLAŞMAK UZLAŞMAK agree concur make a deal reach a consensus come to terms with	KORUMAK protect preserve conserve defend shield guard	BÜYÜTMEK magnify enlarge broaden widen zoom
İŞGAL ETMEK ELE GEÇİRMEK occupy conquer annex seize capture invade	GÜÇLENDİRMEK fortify strengthen reinforce toughen	İSTEMEK TALEP ETMEK want ask for demand request wish desire aspire crave	SALDIRMAK attack assault strike raid	..DAN KURTULMAK discard get rid of dispose of

ÖRNEKLEMEK exemplify illustrate	DEĞİNMEK BAHSETMEK mention cite speak of	DENK GELMEK KARŞILAŞMAK coincide run into bump into come across encounter overlap	DOLAŞMAK wander travel roam	GARANTİ ETMEK ensure assure warrant guarantee
YAŞAMAK YERLEŞMEK live dwell inhabit reside settle	GÜVENMEK İNANMAK trust in count on believe in have faith in have confidence in	DAYANMAK BEL BAĞLAMAK depend on based on rest on / upon rely on / upon	KULLANMAK use utilize employ exploit harness	KAYNAKLANMAK ...DEN TÜREMEK ...DEN GELMEK result from emerge from be caused by stem from be rooted in derive from originate from come from
KISALTMAK shorten cut reduce abbreviative	TARTIŞMAK argue debate dispute quarrel discuss negotiate (münazara etmek)	ÜRETMEK produce manufacture generate yield (mahsul,vb..)	ÖNERMEK suggest propose offer advise recomend	MEYİLLİ / EĞİLİMLİ OLMAK tend to incline to be apt to
GÖSTERMEK show indicate demonstrate display signify present exhibit	İCAT ETMEK GELİŞTİRMEK invent devise develop create formulate	MARUZ KALMAK DENEYİMLEMEK undergo be exposed to go through face with experience	KATLANMAK DAYANMAK stand bear tolerate resist withstand endure put up with survive (hayatta kalmak)	BAŞLAMAK BAŞLATMAK start begin launch initiate trigger induce commence introduce break out

AÇIKLAMAK NETLEŞTİRMEK explain clarify make clear shed light on (ışık tutmak) enlighten (aydınlatmak) illuminate (aydınlatmak)	YASAKLAMAK ban bar forbid prohibit outlaw	BAŞARMAK GERÇEKLEŞTİRMEK succeed in accomplish achieve a goal realize fulfil complete	DURMAK DURDURMAK stop finish end cease quit give up halt abort	MUZDARİP OLMAK suffer from
ANLAMAK KAVRAMAK understand realize recognize comprehend grasp perceive	BASKI UYGULAMAK suppress oppress maltreat (kötü davranmak) torture (işkence etmek)	ORTAYA ÇIKARMAK ÖĞRENMEK SONUCA VARMAK learn discover find out figure out sort out conclude		

adjectives

SIFATLAR

ASİL royal regal noble highborn	UYGUN appropriate convenient suitable proper	GÜÇLÜ - BASKIN ÜSTÜN powerful strong robust vigorous mighty dominant (baskın) superior to (üstün)	YASADIŞI illegal illegitimate illicit	MÜTEVAZİ ORTA HALLİ modest moderate humble
GEÇİCİ - ANLIK KISA temporary momentary tentative brief short	YASAL legal legitimate	ESKİ - İLKEL ancient old antique primal primitive primivial	KATI - SERT SOMUT solid firm rigid austere hard concrete tangible	GÜÇSÜZ - ZAYIF weak poor inferior to
ÖLÜMLÜ ÖLÜMSÜZ ÖLÜMCÜL mortal (ölümlü) immortal (ölümsüz) fatal (ölümcül) lethal (ölümcül)	TARAFSIZ ÖNYARGISIZ objective neutral unbiased unprejudiced impartial fair	DERİN deep profound	EŞİT even equal equivalent twin	DİKKATLİ TİTİZ careful cautious alert meticilious attentive
ALAKASIZ irrelevant unrelated	İLGİSİZ UMURSAMAZ indifferent neglecting unconcerned insensitive overlooking ignoring unresponsive	ALAKALI BAĞLANTILI relevant related regarding concerning connected linked associated as to as for	EŞİĞİNDE -MEK ÜZERE on the brink of on the verge of on the edge of be about to	GEÇERSİZ invalid null void

KADEMELİ gradual step by step slow	HIRSLİ ambitious motivated	TOPLU KARŞILIKLI collective combined public communal cooperative unanimous shared mutual	ZOR - GÜÇ difficult hard challenging demanding tough tricky	ACIMASIZ ruthless brutal cruel merciless
BELİRSİZ vague ambiguous unclear obscure implicit opaque blurred	ESNEK flexible elastic	GEÇERLİ valid legitimate	KARMAŞIK complicated complex intricate	VERİMLİ ÜRETKEN fertile fruitful productive prolific arable (sadece toprak)
KAFA KARIŞTIRICI puzzling confusing perplexing bewildering	UZAK far faraway remote distant isolated	İSTEKSİZ reluctant unwilling	DÜŞÜNCESİZ thoughtless inconsiderate insensitive	İSTEKLİ eager willing enthusiastic avid
DİKKATSİZ careless reckless	KESKİN DİK sharp drastic dramatic step vertical	KAPSAMLI DETAYLI thorough elaborative comprehensive extensive inclusive	GENİŞ KALIN wide broad large thick	UYGUNSUZ inappropriate unsuitable improper inconvenient
UTANÇ VERİCİ shameful embarrassing humiliating	YOZLAŞMIŞ corrupt degenerate spoiled deceitful	SAHTE fake forged counterfeit imitation	AŞINA familiar to / with acquainted with	BOZUK broken impaired faulty defective out of order out of service

ZORLU - ÇETİN hard difficult challenging demanding harsh	ETKİLİ effective effectual efficient impressive effectful	FAYDALI beneficial useful fruitful helpful	TARTIŞMALI ÇELİŞKİLİ controversial questionable disputed equivocal	ÖNCEKİ - ESKİ prior preceding previous former antecedent
YAKIN close near nearby akin to	SAVUNMASIZ HASSAS YATKIN open sensitive susceptible prone vulnerable fragile defenceless unprotected unarmed helpless	YARATICI creative inventive innovative imaginative	HAYAL KIRIKLIĞINA UĞRAMIŞ disappointed frustrated upset	SAÇMA ridiculous silly foolish absurd nonsense
NEŞELİ joyful joyous jubilant cheerful	SADE BASİT simple effortless uncomplicated plain	HAYAL KIRIKLIĞINA UĞRATICI disappointing frustrating upsetting worrisome disstressing	FENA BERBAT İĞRENÇ awful terrible disgusting horrible dreadful	KİBAR gentle kind naive decent polite
GELECEK VADEDEN UMUT VADEDEN promising hopeful encouraging heartening	ZEKİ intelligent clever smart genious ingenious wise bright brilliant	KARŞILIKLI bilateral mutual reciprocal dual	ŞÜPHELİ TEREDDÜTLÜ dubious doubtful sceptical suspicious cynical uncertain unsure indecisive hesitant	KÖTÜMSER pessimistic hopeless negative gloomy (kasvetli)

AŞIRI - ŞİDDETLİ excessive extreme exceeding acute	İYİMSER optimistic hopeful positive	DAR - SIĞ -İNCE narrow (dar) shallow (sığ) slim (ince) thin (ince)	İSYANKAR AŞI rebellious disobedient defiant	SIRADIŞI İSTİSNAİ unusual uncommon exceptional extraordinary
HAYALİ KURGUSAL fictional imaginary virtual illusory	NİHAİ - SON last eventual ultimate final	İNATÇI stubborn obstinate	ANA - İLK BAŞLICA main primary chief principal major premier	KESİN decisive certain definite sure conclusive
KARARLI ISRARCI determined persistent insistent	MUHTEŞEM HARİKA stunning amazing fabulous fascinating great striking impressive magnificent outstanding remarkable wonderful	ÜZÜCÜ RAHATSIZ EDİCİ sad upsetting frustrating disturbing distressing depressing annoying bothering irritating	YENİLMEZ invincible unbeatable	YABANCI stranger unfamiliar foreign (başka ülkeden) alien (uzaylı)
YERE AİT terrestrial earthly worldly	CİMRİ mean stingy	GÖĞE AİT TANRISAL extraterrestrial divine heavenly	SAVURGAN extravagant wasteful overgenerous lavish	YETERLİ sufficient enough adequate
KAÇINILMAZ inescapable inevitable unavoidable	DELİ - ÇILGIN mad insane crazy	MEYİLLİ YATKIN tend to apt to inclined to	CÖMERT generous	ÇEKİCİ - CEZBEDİCİ charming alluring attractive

DEĞİŞKEN İSTİKRARSIZ challenging volatile fluctuating unsteady inconsistent	BEDENSEL bodily physical somatic corporal	ÖNEMSİZ unimportant insignificant trivial negligible	AZ - HAFİF KÜÇÜK small tiny meagre minor slight subtle	ÖNEMLİ - HAYATI important significant vital urgent critical crucial
YAYGIN common prevalent prevailing widespread	DEĞERLİ valuable invaluable precious priceless	SEÇKİN ÖNDE GELEN notable prominent prestigious illustrious distinguished	DONANIMLI NİTELİKLİ eligible entitled capable of equipped with proficient	ARALIKSIZ KESİNTİSİZ repeating ongoing continuous nonstop uninterrupted ceaseless
KAZANÇLI - KARLI lucrative profitable gainful fruitful	DÜRÜST frank honest candid reliable	PARLAK luminous gleaming shining bright	TEMEL - ESAS essential fundamental basic primary indispensable	ADANMIŞ devoted committed dedicated
GEREKLİ necessary required indispensable prerequisite	GERGİN anxious worried tense restless agitated apprehensive	BENZER alike similar akin to resembling	TUHAF SİRADIŞI strange weird odd bizarre unusual uncommon	AYNI same identical duplicate uniform
BOL - ÇOK ample abundant plenty of substantial considerable copious	YIKICI TAHRİP EDİCİ destructive devastating distructive damaging	KASITLI deliberate intentional conscious on purpose	SABİT İSTİKRARLI steady stable consistent fixed regular constant	UZUN lengthened prolonged extended long tall

MASUM innocent guiltless	UYUMSUZ mismatched incompatible at odds with	MEMNUN glad with pleased with satisfied with content with delighted with	UYUMLU harmonious matching coordinated compatible in line with in alignment with in harmony with	ARDIŞIK following succeeding successive consecutive
ZORUNLU compulsory mandatory obligatory required imperative enforced	BÜYÜK - DEVASA massive giant huge gigantic tremendous enormous mighty immense mammoth colossal	YAKIN close near imminent (eli kulağında)	İNANILMAZ unbelievable incredible	ÜRKÜTÜCÜ frightening dreadful scary fearsome horrifying terrifying alarming
ANİ ÇABUK sudden rapid abrupt hasty urgent immediate	CANLI HAREKETLİ vivid lively vibrant	HEYECAN VERİCİ exciting thrilling	GERÇEK ORJİNAL real true actual original authentic genuine	ÇEŞİTLİ - TÜRLÜ FARKLI various varied diverse seperate different versatile (çok yönlü)
GÖSTERİŞLİ ostentatious pretentious showy	FARKINDA conscious aware of awake alert	UYGUN FİYATLI cheap inexpensive affordable economical reasonable price wallet friendly	KARŞIT - ZİT clashing confronting contradictory contrary to opposing	
MEVCUT ULAŞILABİLİR present existing vacant available accessible	ŞAŞIRMIŞ surprised amazed astonished perplexed puzzled	ACİL immediate acute urgent dire emergency	YAPAY artificial synthetic fabricated	

KALICI UZUN SÜRELİ permanent long lasting lasting perpetual persisting	GÜNCEL ÇAĞDAŞ modern contemporary up to date	ENGELLEYİCİ obstructive hindering hampering undermining impeding	HÜKÜMLÜ imprisoned convicted sentenced
ÖNYARGILI TARAFLI biased partial prejudiced	FAYDASIZ BEYHUDE useless pointless meaningless futile vain in vain ineffective	YEREL local native indigenous endemic to	ENDİŞELİ - GERGİN nervous worried concerned anxious apprehensive
VERİMSİZ ÇORAK infertile barren fruitless arid dry	BAĞIMLI dependent on addicted to adherent to	DAKİK punctual timely in time (zamanından önce) on time (tam zamanında)	DAYANIKLI durable lasting resilient resistant enduring
SORUMLU responsible for liable for	ÇOK SAYIDA numerous countless ample incalculable innumerable	SUÇLU guilty of criminal culprit nocent	MAKUL - MANTIKLI logical reasonable acceptable sensible rational plausible
SINIRSIZ - SONSUZ infinite unlimited limitless eternal endless	TEHLİKELİ dangerous unsafe perilious risky	EĞLENCELİ funny amusing entertaining humorous	HIZLI - ÇABUK quick fast instant swift rapid prompt

ZENGİN VARLIKLİ rich wealthy prosperous well - off	YENİ - MODERN EN SON new novel innovative modern latest recent fresh	SİNİRLİ SALDIRGAN angry furious aggressive belligerent	YEGANE - EŞİ GÖRÜLMEMİŞ unique unparalleled unprecedented unrivalled unmatched matchless	
İMKANSIZ impossible improbable unlikely	DOĞUŞTAN İÇTEN natural innate inborn hereditary inherited inherent instinctive intrinsic intuitive genetic	ARTAN YÜKSELEN increasing rising growing booming ascending mounting soaring	ZARARLI harmful hazardous detrimental destructive damaging malignant malicious adverse	İSTENMEYEN KÖTÜ bitter unfavorable unwanted unintended unpleasant undesirable adverse dire
YETENEKLİ YETKİN HÜNERLİ talented gifted skillful proficient competent qualified adept expert (uzman)	ZARARSIZ harmless benign innocent naive	İKNA EDİCİ TATMİN EDİCİ convincing persuasive compelling conclusive satisfying satisfactory	ÜNLÜ renowned famous eminent celebrated well - known	RASTGELE TESADÜFEN random arbitrary haphazard incidental

DEMODE ZAMANI GEÇMİŞ obsolete out of date out of fashion outmoded outdated overdue expired	DÜŞMANCA KÖTÜ HUYLU belligerent aggressive hostile inhospitable	GELENEKSEL traditional conventional customary	METELİKSİZ FAKİR broke poor needy impoverished bankrupt (iflas etmiş)	YAYGIN SIRADAN common usual ordinary casual
YETERSİZ - AZ KIT - NADİR scarce rare short of lack of deprived of devoid of deficient in inadequate absent	ZİHİNSEL BİLİŞSEL mental cognitive intellectual notional	AZALAN DÜŞEN falling decreasing lessening diminishing reducing descending shrinking	AÇIK - NET BELLİ clear explicit obvious evident apparent	CİDDİ - ŞİDDETLİ serious grave severe weighty strict firm
				GÜVENİLİR credible creditable dependable reliable trustworthy

adverbs

ZARFLAR

AŞIRI DERECEDE extremely enormously exceedingly incredibly severely	NEREDEYSE HİÇ hardly scarcely barely	BELİRSİZ ŞEKİLDE unclearly obscurely indefinitely	ASLINDA actually indeed in fact really trully	OLUMSUZ ŞEKİLDE adversely negatively unfavorably
RASTGELE arbitrarily incidentally by chance accidentally haphazardly unintentionally	ESKİDEN ÖNCE DEN previously formerly priorly	TEMEL OLARAK BAŞLICA mainly basically principally primarily	OY BİRLİĞİYLE unanimously harmoniously	NEREDEYSE YAKLAŞIK almost about nearly some somewhat roughly approximately more or less virtually
EŞİT ŞEKİLDE evenly equally equivalently	BENZER ŞEKİLDE in parallel alike similarly correspondingly accordingly	KISACA briefly shortly concisely compactly in a nutshell	TAMAMEN fully totally completely utterly entirely	TUHAF ŞEKİLDE weirdly strangely
BAĞIMSIZ ŞEKİLDE indepedently autonomously freely	AÇIK / NET ŞEKİLDE evidently clearly obviously	KASITLI OLARAK deliberately consciously willingly intentionally voluntarily (gönüllü)	KAÇINILMAZ ŞEKİLDE inevitably inescapably necessarily unavoidably	OLDUKÇA quite pretty rather fairly
BAŞLANGIÇTA intially originally	PEŞ PEŞE successively consecutively sequentially	YETERSİZ ŞEKİLDE inadequately insufficiently deficiently scarcely meagerly	ÖZELLİKLE especially peculiarly spesifically particularly	KARARLI ŞEKİLDE decisively adamantly

SADECE YALNIZCA	YAYGIN OLARAK	DOĞRU ŞEKİLDE KESİN ŞEKİLDE	İKNA EDİCİ ŞEKİLDE	KAPSAMLI OLARAK	
only merely solely just purely simply	widely broadly extensively globally universally generally	precisely accurately correctly	persuasively convincingly	thoroughly inclusively comprehensively elaboratively	
GENEL OLARAK	SIRA DIŞI	VERİLEN SIRAYLA	YANILTICI ŞEKİLDE	KATI SERT ŞEKİLDE	BAŞLICA
generally normally typically usually ordinarily naturally	extraordinarily exceptionally unusually uncommonly	respectively	deceptively falsely delusively	strictly firmly severely harshly sternly	mainly principally primarily centrally basically chiefly
MANTIKLI ŞEKİLDE	ÖNEMLİ ÖLÇÜDE	GÖNÜLSÜZCE	TARTIŞMALI	SINIRSIZ / SÜREKLİ	
reasonably logically sensibly	substantially considerably significantly overwhelmingly largely heavily	reluctantly unwillingly	disputably questionably	endlessly boundlessly indefinitely ceaselessly non-stop	
GÖNÜLLÜCE	ENDİŞELİ ŞEKİLDE	NİHAYET SONUNDA	TEREDDÜTLÜ ŞEKİLDE	ACİLEN / ANİDEN	
willingly eagerly voluntarily	anxiously nervously restlessly tensely uneasily	eventually ultimately finally at last sooner or later	hesitantly distrustfully	urgently imperatively instantly immediately rapidly abruptly	

nouns
iSIMLER

innovation YENİLİK	aspect - feature property ÖZELLİK YÖN	conservation KORUMA	evidence KANIT
epidemic SALGIN (daha çok bölgesel ve küçük salgın)	pandemic SALGIN (kapsamlı ve kontrolden çıkmış. korona gibi.)	outbreak PATLAK VERME SALGIN	estimation - prediction estimate - forecast guess TAHMİN ÖNGÖRÜ
clue - tip İPUCU	endurance - tolerance DAYANMA KATLANMA	prosperity - wealth ZENGİNLİK	extension GENİŞLETME UZATMA (extended version: uzatılmış versiyon)
aim - goal - target purpose - objective AMAÇ HEDEF	density - frequency YOĞUNLUK SIKLIK	issue KONU MESELE SORUN YAYIN SAYI (dergi, gazete,.....)	event - incident - case OLAY DURUM
productivity - fertilness reproductivity - fertility prolificacy ÜRETKENLİK VERİMLİLİK	life expectancy YAŞAM BEKLENTİSİ ORTALAMA YAŞAM SÜRESİ	measure - precaution ÖNLEM	effect - impact -influence ETKİ
excavation KAZI	solution ÇÖZÜM	advent İCAT ORTAYA ÇIKARMA	process İŞLEM SÜREÇ

commodity TİCARİ MAL	construction structure building YAPI BİNA İNŞA	interaction with İLE ETKİLEŞİM	replacement YERİNE GEÇME
emission - transmission YAYILMA SALINIM	regulation DÜZENLEME	intention NİYET	recession DURAKLAMA (ekonomik, vb...)
objection İTİRAZ	absorption EMME İÇİNE ÇEKME	unemployment İŞSİZLİK	affair İŞ İLİŞKİ KAÇAMAK YASAK İLİŞKİ
employment İŞ İŞ VERME İSTİHDAM	amplification ARTMA ARTTIRMA YÜKSELME	generation production manufacturing ÜRETİM (generation: kuşak, nesil...)	supplement TAKVİYE EK TAKVİYE BESİN
explosion - blowup outbreak - displosion PATLAMA PATLAK VERME	title BAŞLIK UNVAN RÜTBE	symptom - sign indication SEMPTOM BELİRTİ GÖSTERGE	destiny - fate KADER
custom - tradition GELENEK ADET	layer KATMAN	prevalence YAYGINLIK	inhabitant - dweller settler YERLEŞİMCİ OTURAN KİŞİ SAKİN

negotiation MÜZAKERE	gap - space BOŞLUK MESAFE ARA (generation gap : kuşak farkı)	compensation TELAFİ TAZMİNAT	corruption YOLSUZLUK YOZLAŞMA
insufficiency - lack deficiency EKSİKLİK	rule - norm - law KURAL KANUN	cure - relief remedy - healer ÇARE DEVA İYİLEŞME	award - reward - prize ÖDÜL
conductivity İLETKENLİK GEÇİRGENLİK	proposal - offer suggestion TEKLİF ÖNERİ	pollutant contaminant KİRLETEN ATIK	cost- expense expenditure MASRAF GİDER
pact - agreement treaty - deal ANLAŞMA ANTLAŞMA	execution death penalty capital punishment death sentence İDAM	elimination ELEME	punishment penalty fine CEZA
predecessor - ancestor ATA SOY CET	rejection - refusal denial REDDETME GERİ ÇEVİRME	period - era term - epoch - age ÇAĞ DEVİR DÖNEM	stage - phase - grade AŞAMA DERECE KADEME
census population census NÜFUS SAYIMI	cooperation with İLE İŞBİRLİĞİ	detection and diagnose TESPİT VE TANI	efficiency ETKİLİLİK VERİMLİLİK

space BOŞLUK UZAY ALAN	descendant SOYUNDAN GELEN KİMSE	sensitivity sensibility susceptibility fragility vulnerability delicacy HASSASİYET KIRILGANLIK YATKINLIK	discrepancy contradiction ÇELİŞKİ
surgery operation AMELİYAT OPERASYON (surgeon : cerrah)	dispute debate argument TARTIŞMA	similarity kinship resemblance alikeness sameness parallelism BENZERLİK YAKINLIK ANDIRIŞ (kinship: akrabalık, hısımlık)	opposition dissidence MUHALEFET FİKİR AYRILIĞI
demographic DEMOGRAFİK NÜFUSLA İLGİLİ	public HALK KAMU UMUMİ	drought KURAKLIK	society - community TOPLUM TOPLULUK
manner - attitude behaviour - act TUTUM TAVIR DAVRANIŞ	peer counterpart AKRAN EŞ EMSAL	contest competition YARIŞMA	common sense SAĞ DUYU
arrangement DÜZENLEME AYARLAMA	deceit - deception ALDATMA HİLE	writer - author man of letters YAZAR	prose DÜZ YAZI

poet ŞAİR	poem ŞİİR	hesitation perplexity TEREDDÜT	battle - struggle - fight MÜCADELE SAVAŞ KAVGA
link - linkage - connection relation - relationship - tie BAĞLANTI BAĞ İLİŞKİ	reason - motive cause - ground SEBEP	trip - travel journey - excursion GEZİ SEYAHAT YOLCULUK	slavery - enslavement captivity - bondage KÖLELİK ESARET
content - ingredient İÇERİK MUHTEVA	service HİZMET	matter - material item - commodity substance MADDE MATERYAL (commodity: emtia, mülk)	infant mortality rate BEBEK ÖLÜM ORANI
solidarity - cooperation union DAYANIŞMA BİRLİK	implication - inference deduction ÇIKARIM İMA	situation - case condition - state circumstance DURUM ŞART	individual BİREY BİREYSEL
consequence - result conclusion - outcome SONUÇ NETİCE	hazard - danger peril - menace threat - jeopardy trouble - pitfall - risk TEHLİKE RİSK TEHDİT	illness - sickness disease - ailment malady - disorder HASTALIK BOZUKLUK (man WITH mental disorder : ruhsal bozukluklu adam : hastalıklar WITH alır.)	study - search - quest research - investigation exploration - exploratory inquiry - survey ÇALIŞMA ARAŞTIRMA İNCELEME SORGULAMA
identity card - ID KİMLİK KARTI	insurance SİGORTA	scarcity - rarity - lack rareness - shortage AZLIK NADİRLİK KITLIK	famine - starvation hunger AÇLIK BESİNSİZLİK

destruction YIKIM	access to ...YA ERIŞİM	means ARAÇ YÖNTEM OLANAK	restriction - limitation SINIRLANDIRMA
abundance BOLLUK	approach YAKLAŞIM	exception İSTİSNA	definition TANIM
contribution KATKI	recovery İYİLEŞME	fame - reputation ÜN ŞÖHRET	size - dimension extent - magnitude BOYUT BÜYÜKLÜK ÖLÇÜ
election selection dilection SEÇİM	intiative enterprise GİRİŞİM TEŞEBBÜS	restoration renovation reconstruction renewal ONARIM RESTORASYON YENİLEME	departure AYRILMA KALKIŞ
consumption TÜKETİM	defeat YENİLGİ	amount - deal quantity - sum MİKTAR	triumph - victory conquest ZAFER
reversal TERSİNE ÇEVİRME	discovery KEŞİF	state DURUM DEVLET EYALET (' belirtmek ' anlamı da var)	invention İCAT
impairment BOZUKLUK SAKATLIK	variety range diversity ÇEŞİTLİLİK wide range of = wide variety of çok çeşitli)	interest İLGİ FAİZ ÇIKAR (for.....own interest kendi çıkarı için. .)	harvest HASAT ÜRÜN

bargain PAZARLIK UCUZ MAL KELEPİR	reduction AZALTMA	introduction GİRİŞ GETİRİLME TANITIM TANITMA	relevance İLİŞKİ ALAKA BAĞLANTI
avidity İSTEK	maintenance BAKIM KORUMA İDAME (devam etme)	appointment ATAMA RANDEVU	confinement imprisonment HAPSEDİLME
language acquisition DİL EDİNİMİ	compliment ÖVGÜ İLTİFAT KOMPLİMAN	conflict ÇATIŞMA ANLAŞMAZLIK	candidate ADAY
citizen VATANDAŞ (citizenship : vatandaşlık)	interview GÖRÜŞME RÖPORTAJ	trial DENEME MAHKEME	Victim KURBAN
response TEPKİ CEVAP ÖNLEM	salary - wage MAAŞ ÜCRET	recurrence TEKRAR	expansion GENİŞLEME YAYILMA
apprehension - worry anxiety - concern ENDİŞE KAYGI	even distribution EŞİT DAĞITIM	ancient civilization ANTİK UYGARLIK	budget deficit BÜTÇE AÇIĞI
indicator - indication GÖSTERGE	belongings possessions EŞYALAR SAHİP OLDUKLARI	article essay MAKALE DENEME	area - zone - territory field - district - region ALAN BÖLGE SAHA

compliance UYUM RİAYET	advance improvement development İLERLEME GELİŞME	comparison KIYASLAMA BENZETME	coincidence TESADÜF
contingency possibility probability OLASILIK İHTİMAL	assesment DEĞERLENDİRME	empire - realm imperiale - empery kingdom - regency royalty - sultanete regality İMPARATORLUK KRALLIK SALTANAT KRALİYET	neglect - negligence İHMAL İHMALKARLIK
dynasty HANEDAN HANEDANLIK	friend - mate fellow - pal ARKADAŞ DOST (ally: müttefik)	union BİRLİK SENDİKA	data - information knowledge BİLGİ VERİ DATA
pollution dirtiness contamination KİRLİLİK KİRLENME	environment friendly ÇEVRE DOSTU	immune system BAĞIŞIKLIK SİSTEMİ	course KURS ROTA İZLENEN YOL
foe enemy DÜŞMAN	immunity BAĞIŞIKLIK	sample example instance ÖRNEK	rival opponent RAKİP
skill - talent - gift - ability YETENEK BECERİ	work İŞ ÇALIŞMA ESER (work of art := sanat eseri)	observation monitor GÖZLEM	bilingual İKİ DİLLİ İKİ DİL BİLEN

nutrient BESİN	mother tongue native language ANA DİL	manuscript EL YAZMASI	opinion - idea - thought FİKİR DÜŞÜNCE
ambidextrous HER İKİ ELİNİ DE KULLANABİLEN (both righthanded and lefthanded = hem sağlak hem solak)	opportunity - facility FIRSAT OLANAK	amphibian AMFİBİ (hem karada hem denizde veya suda yaşayabilen hayvan, ya da her ikisinde de kullanılan araç, taşıt)	racist IRKÇI (racism:= ırkçılık)
gender discrimination CİNSİYET AYRIMCILIĞI	expression İFADE İFADE ETME	impression İZLENİM (first impression = ilk izlenim)	scholarship İLİM BURS
abolition YÜRÜTLÜKTEN KALDIRMA	intervention MÜDAHALE	essence ESAS NİTELİK	

phrasal verbs ÖBEK EYLEMLER

back up DESTEKLEMEK	look for ARAMAK	take part in KATILMAK YER ALMAK	throw away ATMAK ELDEN ÇIKARMAK
get over ÜSTESİNDEN GELMEK ATLATMAK	try on ÜSTÜNDE DENEMEK	keep out DIŞARIDA TUTMAK UZAK DURMAK	turn into YA DÖNÜŞMEK
deal with ELE ALMAK UĞRAŞMAK HALLETMEK	set off YOLA ÇIKMAK BAŞLATMAK	look into ARAŞTIRMAK İNCELEMEK GÖZDEN GEÇİRMEK(detaylı)	fill out DOLDURMAK (FORM ,VB....)
run over EZMEK ÇİĞNEMEYİ	go over GÖZDEN GEÇİRMEK (detaysız)	look up ARAMAK (sözlükte , kaynakta)	make do with YETİNMEK İDARE ETMEK
keep away UZAK DURMAK UZAK TUTMAK	work out ANLAMAK ÇÖZMEK İDMAN YAPMAK	hand down AKTARMAK (sonraki nesle) DEVRETMEK	stand for TEMSİL ETMEK ANLAMINA GELMEK
get off İNMEK AYRILMAK	lead to SEBEP OLMAK YOL AÇMAK	call off İPTAL ETMEK	bring out ÜRETMEK PİYASAYA SÜRMEK MEYDANA ÇIKARMAK YAYINLAMAK
act out DIŞA VURMAK İFADE ETMEK	get away with YAPTIĞI YANINA KAR KALMAK	give rise to SEBEP OLMAK YOL AÇMAK	fall out ARASI AÇILMAK KAVGA ETMEK

cut down KESMEK (ağaç,vb..) KESİNTİYE GİTMEK	catch on POPÜLER OLMAK YAPTIĞI TUTULMAK	fall through BAŞARISIZLIĞA UĞRAMAK PLANI SUYA DÜŞMEK	come out (of) ORTAYA ÇIKMAK
dispose of ATMAK ELDEN ÇIKARMAK	pass out BAYILMAK	fight off İLE MÜCADELE ETMEK	come along (with) ORTAYA ÇIKMAK BERABERİNDE GELMEK
blow up PATLATMAK ANİDEN BAŞLAMAK	pick up KAVRAMAK TOPLAMAK ALMAK (birini,, bir şeyi)	break in / into ZORLA GİRMEK	put aside ASKIYA ALINMAK BİRİKİM YAPMAK
break out PATLAMAK BAŞLAMAK	go through BİR OLAY YAŞAMAK GÖZDEN GEÇİRMEK	take away ALIP GÖTÜRMEK	put in HARCAMAK AYIRMAK (zaman,para,vb..)
put on GİYİNMEK KİLO ALMAK	stand against KARŞI DURMAK DİRENMEK	take place OLMAK MEYDANA GELMEK	send out SALMAK YAYMAK
come across KARŞILAŞMAK DENK GELMEK	look up to İMRENMEK HAYRAN OLMAK	break through YARIP GEÇMEK AŞMAK	make for / head for ...YA YÖNELMEK YA DOĞRU YOL ALMAK
step down İSTİFA ETMEK	bring down DEVİRMEK YIKMAK İNDİRMEK	bring up YETİŞTİRMEK BÜYÜTMEK GÜNDEME GETİRMEK	slow down YAVAŞLATMAK

bring together BİR ARAYA GELMEK	divide into BÖLMEK PARÇALARA AYIRMAK	use up TÜKETMEK BİTİRMEK	wipe out YOK ETMEK KÖKÜNÜ KAZIMAK
find out ANLAMAK ORTAYA ÇIKARMAK ÇÖZMEK BULMAK	take up YAPMAYA BAŞLAMAK BİR HOBİYE BAŞLAMAK	get along with GEÇİNMEK ANLAŞMAK	turn down REDDETMEK GERİ ÇEVİRMEK
get through TÜKETMEK BİTİRMEK	turn out OLDUĞU ANLAŞILMAK OLDUĞU AÇIĞA ÇIKMAK	give away AÇIĞA VURMAK ELE VERMEK	give up VAZGEÇMEK BIRAKMAK
think over ÜZERİNDE DÜŞÜNMEK	look down on HOR GÖRMEK TEPEDEN BAKMAK	carry on - go on DEVAM ETMEK	cut off KESMEK ENGELLEMEK
go off PATLAMAK BOZULMAK (yiyecek,vb....)	get into BİNMEK BULAŞMAK (probleme ,, vb.)	run into RASTLAMAK ÇARPMAK	draw on YARARLANMAK
comply with UYMAK BAĞLI KALMAK	put forth - put forward ORTAYA ATMAK İLERİ SÜRMEK	set forth ORTAYA ATMAK İLERİ SÜRMEK	throw up KUSMAK
lay down BELİRLEMEK (KURAL,ŞART,VB..)	hold on BEKLEMEK	tear apart PARÇALAMAK AYIRMAK	account for OLUŞTURMAK TEKABÜL ETMEK NEDENİNİ AÇIKLAMAK

make up OLUŞTURMAK KAFADAN UYDURMAK	bring about lead to NEDEN OLMAK	break down BOZULMAK YIKILMAK	make up for compensate for TELAFİ ETMEK
go by İTAAT ETMEK ZAMANIN KAYIP GİTMESİ	count on trust in GÜVENMEK	set up KURMAK	do away with İCABINA BAKMAK
take after / look like BENZEMEK BİRİNE ÇEKMEK	end up (with) İLE NETİCELENMEK	take off KIYAFET ÇIKARMAK UÇAĞIN KALKMASI	take on ÜSTLENMEK ÜSTÜNE ALMAK
figure out ANLAMAK ÇÖZMEK BULMAK	turn up VARMAK ÇIKAGELMEK	hand in TESLİM ETMEK İLETMEK	keep off UZAK DURMAK
run out of TUKETMEK BİTİRMEK	pull through İYİLEŞMEK KURTULMAK	break off SON VERMEK KESMEK	care for ÖNEMSEMEK İLGİLENMEK
hold up GECİKMEK TAKILMAK (trafikte ,vb..)	cut down on KISMAK KESİNTİYE GİTMEK	call for GEREKTİRMEK ÇAĞRIDA BULUNMAK	call in UĞRAMAK ZİYARET ETMEK ARAMAK
break up (with) AYRILMAK UZAKLAŞMAK	put off / put over ERTELEMEK	keep on DEVAM ETMEK	set out BAŞLAMAK YOLA KOYULMAK

go for HOŞLANMAK BEĞENMEK	rest on depend on TEMELİNE DAYANMAK BAĞLI OLMAK	keep up (with) keep pace with catch up with AYAK UYDURMAK YETİŞMEK	break away run away KAÇMAK
give in PES ETMEK TESLİM OLMAK	be made up for ...DAN OLUŞMAK	sort out ÇÖZMEK ANLAMAK DÜZENLEMEK	look after take care of İLGİLENMEK BAKMAK
bring in BAŞLATMAK TANITMAK GETİRMEK	come up ORTAYA ÇIKMAK	put up with DAYANMAK KATLANMAK	go along with KABUL ETMEK RAZI OLMAK
try out DENEMEYK	take over DEVRALMAK ÜSTLENMEK	look through GÖZ ATMAK	come into PARÇASI OLMAK MİRASA KONMAK
show up VARMAK ÇIKAGELMEK	carry out YÜRÜTMEK (çalışma ,araştırma,vb...)	turn on / switch on AÇMAK (elektronik alet)	turn off / switch off KAPATMAK (elektronik alet)
break out of KAÇMAK (hapis,vb....)	rely on GÜVENMEK BEL BAĞLAMAK	wear out ESKİMEK AŞINMAK YORULMAK	stand up to KARŞI DURMAK
make over BIRAKMAK DEVRETMEK	come up with BULMAK ORTAYA ATMAK (fikir,vb..)	show off GÖSTERİŞ YAPMAK HAVA ATMAK	tell off AZARLAMAK drop out KAYDINI SİLMEK

prepositional phrases SÖZ ÖBEKLERİ

in the face of KARŞISINDA	in excess of -DEN FAZLA -AŞIMINDA	in the course of during the course of SÜRESİNCE BOYUNCA	in favour of LEHİNE
in accordance with GEREĞİNCE UYARINCA	in a sense BİR BAKIMA	in moderation AŞIRIYA KAÇMADAN KARARINDA	in recognition of KARŞILIĞINDA
in the wake of ARDINDAN	in many respects BİR ÇOK AÇIDAN	in terms of AÇISINDAN BAKIMINDAN	with the help of YARDIMIYLA
in the name of on behalf of ADINA NAMINA YERİNE	in the hope of UMUDUYLA	in charge of ...DAN SORUMLU OLMAK ...DA YETKİLİ OLMAK	by definition TANIMI GEREĞİ
to this end BU AMAÇLA	out of reach UZAK ERİŞİLMEZ	in response to ...YA CEVABEN ...YA TEPKİ OLARAK	in possession of SAHİBİ OLMAK
with the exception of ...İSTİSNASI HARİÇ	in common ORTAK	notorious for infamous for ...SIYLA KÖTÜ ÜNLÜ	at the expense of PAHASINA
respective of regardless of ...BAKILMAKSIZIN YA RAĞMEN	famous for ...SIYLA ÜNLÜ	in contact with in touch with İLE İLETİŞİM İÇİNDE	at all costs HER PAHASINA

rich in AÇISINDAN ZENGİN	in collaboration with İLE İŞBİRLİĞİ İÇİNDE	for a fraction of ÇOK DAHA KÜÇÜK MİKTARDA	in preparation of HAZIRLIK AMACIYLA
by nature DOĞASI GEREĞİ	in advance beforehand ÖNCESİNDE	to some extent BİR ÖLÇÜDE KISMEN	with the intention of NİYETİYLE
by means of by dint of ARACILIĞIYLA (" via / by / through" kelimeleri de bu anlamı taşıır.)	at a rate of at a speed of at a pace of HIZINDA ORANINDA	in search of in pursuit of ARAYIŞINDA AMACIYLA	for the sake of UĞRUNA YARARINA LEHİNE
in order DÜZEN İÇİNDE	compared with compared to with respect to YA KIYASLA	in the context of ...BAĞLAMINDA	in anticipation of BEKLENTİSİYLE
in isolation TEK BAŞINA İZOLE ŞEKİLDE			

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TESTS

EXERCISE 1**1.....the end of the war**

A)until B)into

2-movement. the war

A)onto B)against

3-effects health

A)upon B) by

4-walk the lake

A)in B)by

5-war the borders

A)during B)beyond

6-book history

A)about B)in

7-research....virus

A)via B)on

8-turn ice

A)away B)into

9-indifferent. lessons

A)towards B)along

10-flee...from battle

A)off B)away

11-temperature zero

A)below B)from

12-population a billion

A)above B)behind

13-turn the heater

A)off B)within

14-struggle. .inequality

A)over B)against

15-fish the water

A)at B)beneath

16-..... he was born**(Prepositions)****18-suffer cancer**

A)from B)without

19- speak. .the crowd

A)via B)infront of

20-best the singers

A)among B)between

21-get difficulties

A)over B)onto

22-travel driving

A)by B)versus

23-costs benefits

A)towards B)versus

24-call the meeting

A)off B)of

25-climb a tree

A)up B)down

26-do hiking the river

A)before B)throughout

27-peace the war

A)following B)inside

28.....the final match

A)along B)during

29-cause assassination

A)amid B)behind

30-gifts...orphans

A)for B)across

31-secret...you and me

A)till B)between

32-stay your parents

A)beside B)as of

33-play with**(Sayfa 169 alıştırması)****35-walk tunnel**

A)away B)into

36-jump the wall

A)onto B)into

37.....Middle Ages

A)as of B)on

38- September 17 2003

A)in B)on

39-Going out umbrella

A)without B)across

40-put the ceremony

A)off B)on

41.....% 90 percent

A)from B)by

42-..... now on

A)from B)for

43-..... a thorough research

A)through B)versus

44.....Europe

A)throughout B)versus

45-talk a stranger

A)with B)to

46- living peace

A)of B)in

47-get my life

A)out of B)beyond

48-health comes money

A)behind B)before

49-cast the movie

A)off B)of

50-pay a fee 100

A)since B)in front of
**17-bank the post
Office**
A)opposite B)along

friends
A)outside B)past
34-help problems
A)to B)with

dollars
A)on B)above
51-take clothes
A)of B)off

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TESTS

EXERCISE 2

1-.....information/ evidence

A)obtain B)besiege

2-.....old good memories

A)set up B)long for

3-..... sustainable resources

A)benefit from B)stir up

4-..... the truth / a secret

A)advance B)unveil

5-.....from the paragraph

A)infer B)hide

6-..... others' success

A)hinder B)purchase

7-..... a country / an empire

A)throw away B)rule

8-..... for novel ideas

A)seek B)confuse

9-.....temperature / costs

A)join B)decrease

10-..... republic/democracy

A)tackle B)establish

11-..... handicaps / issues

A)deal with B)yearn for

12-..... trouble / wasting

A)drop B)prevent from

13-..... underlying reasons

A)hide B)make use of

(Verbs)

18-.....time/energy/food

A)consume B)curtail

19-..... a secret / remains

A)engulf B)reveal

20-.... a difficulty / hardship

A)expend B)overcome

21-.....in a crime

A)get involved B)miss

22- a foreign language

A)acquire B)eliminate

23-.... a solution / a vaccine

A)reduce B)hunt for

24-..... stress/ a disease

A)cope with B)blend

25-.....inequality / racism

A)wrap B)struggle against

26-.....facts / bad news

A)conceal B)miss

27- the enemy forces

A)surround B)descend

28-.....all responsibilities

A)reign B)undertake

29-.....population /pollution

A)lessen B)buy

30- a mistake / an error

A)improve B)conclude

(Sayfa 171 alıstırmaları)

35-..... the eggs and flour

A)unearth B)mix

36-..... friendship / relation

A)build B)disguise

37-.... negotiation/ceasefir e

A)take part in B)take over

38-..... injuries / danger

A)prevent from B)mask

39-.....survivors / cure

A)look for B)hamper

40-..... a task / a mission

A)cover B)shoulder

41-....a project / customers

A)handle B)uncover

42-....a skyscraper / tower

A)fight against B)erect

43-..... clues / tips / proofs

A)go in for B)gather from

44-.... a mystery /top secret

A)deduce from B)disclose

45-....violence / crime rate

A)unmask B)diminish

46-....recovery / a process

A)deter from B)go down

47-..... development

A)purchase B)impede

14-.... a meeting / an event

A)participate in
B)proceed

15-..... company / business

A)get over B)manage

16- rivals / opponents

A)embark on B)defeat

17-..... responsibility for stg

A)take on B)waste

EXERCISE 3

1....old memories

A)call off B)recollect

2-....neutral / calm

A)remain B)collect

3-.... to obey rules

A)deceive B)compel

4-..... a requiry

A)mislead B)adopt

5-.... visitors / changes

A)flourish B)welcome

6-..... to a new position

A)allocate B)grant

7-.... a drink / giving a lift

A)offer B)expire

8-..... natural sources

A)cancel B)use up

9....an event

from

31-..... the blood flow

A)subdue B)block

32-..... happiness / peace

A)overwhelm B)search for

33-..... a firm / a charity

A)march B)found

34-..... employees / trainees

A)supervise B)spend

(Verbs)

18-.....an offer / a proposal

A)improve B)accept

19-..... to science / progress

A)dedicate B)dictate

20-..... to leave / to accept

A)thrive B)oblige

21-..... a country / a tumor

A)employ B)develop

22-.... a hate crime

A)commit B)supply

23-..... energy / progress

A)run away B)sustain

24-..... a meeting / deputies

A)grow B)assemble

25-.....from fears / anxiety

A)get away B)advance

26-....caliphate /

48-..... in love / behind

A)fall B)curb

49-.... daily routines

A)slide down B)deal with

50-..... greenhouse gas

A)reign

B)decrease

51-.... ancient ruins

A)unearth B)march

(Sayfa 172 alıştırma)

35-.....against difficulties

A)stand

B)remember

36-.....visa / scholarship

A)sponsor B)grant

37-....food in case of famine

A)store B)loan

38-..... the new recruit

A)employ B)flourish

39-..... one's life to family

A)commit B)mislead

40- a scholarship / fund

A)grant B)expire

41-..... new taxes on public

A)impose B)support

42-..... poor with food

A)provide B)finance

43-.....food for

A)put off B)deplete

10-..... petrol / funds

A)flee away B)run out of

11-...from prison / custody

A)escape B)progress

12-..... a charity / institution

A)finance B)put an end to

13-..... all efforts / attempts

A)force B)nullify

14-..... novel methods

A)embrace B)remind of

15-..... oil supply / funds

A)postpone B)deplete

16-..... a flight / a reception

A)delay B)hold

17-..... stability / a business

A)trick B)maintain

EXERCISE 4

1-.... salary/income/wage

A)drain B)increase

2-..... child abuse

A)sue for B)describe

3....people / races

A)charge with B)classify

4-.....money / troops

slavery

A)stay B)abolish

27-.....in touch / in contact

A)invalidate B)keep

28-.....support / backing

A)impose B)provide

29-.....local farmers

A)urge B)subsidize

30-..... to pay high taxes

A)mandate B)evolve

31-... economical situation

A)boom B)accumulate

32-..... flowers / evidences

A)drive away B)gather

33-..... the borders

A)expand B)devote to

34-..... a mate from past

A)fund B)recall

(Verbs)

18-.....one's own country

A)overtake B)betray

19-.....impoverished people

A)exceed B)aid

20-..... the sky / the scenery

A)promote B)look at

21-....chance to survive

needy

A)escape B)supply

44-..... somebody to fight

A)evolve B)force

45-.... crops /a child / plants

A)nullify B)grow

46-.....a contract / ceasefire

A)invalidate B)deplete

47-..... natural sources

A)accept B)deplete

48- West faster than East

A)flees away

B)flourishes

49-My son..... me of his dad

A)reminds B)boosts

50-..... a match / an auction

A)expand

B)postpone

51-.....from the crime scene

A)drive away
B)delay

(Sayfa 173 alıştırma)

35- symptoms....malady

A)signify B)exclude

36-BC ... Before Christ

A)refers to

B)characterize

37- to laws / rules

A)amplify B)stick to

38-...an approach to others

A)excel B)withdraw

5-..... in technology

A)surpass B)prosecute

6-..... a close friend

A)consist of B)back up

7-..... unknown in maths

A)stand for B)stare at

8-.....a portrait

A)estrangle B)depict

9-.....society / community

A)isolate from B)realize

10-.....a mistake /an error

A)notice B)get ready

11-...for midterm exam

A)abandon B)prepare

12-water is hydrogen

A)glimpse at B)made up of

13-....a malignant cell

A)detect B)quit

14-.....expectations / risks

A)train B)pay attention to

15-.....assistance / support

A)abide by B)augment

16-..... a damaged building

A)evacuate B)retreat

17-....the interest rate

A)enhance B)blame for

22-.....bribery / corruption

A)convict of B)locate

23-....a disease / an ailment

A)diagnose B)obey

24-.... plans / instructions

A)spot B)abide by

25-....a guilty person

A)practice B)identify

26-.....for a game /a play

A)rehearse B)determine

27-.....people as blacks

A)glance at B)label

28-.....in a new place

A)symbolize B)alienate

29-....rescue efforts

A)mean B)support

30-.....someone out

A)omit B)specify

31-....the exact reason

A)gaze at B)pin down

32-....fraud / forgery

A)glimpse at B)accuse of

33-....temperature / volume

A)soar B)comply with

34-fees every service

A)define B)mount

39-take the risks

A)into account B)mean

40-.....biological species

A)leave B)specify

41-....truth after a while

A)composed of B)recognize

42-.....bad habits / alcohol

A)incorporate B)give up

43-....new conditions

A)conform to B)rise

44-.....instructions / receipt

A)adhere to B)desert

45-.....waste / toxic matter

A)surge

B)discharge

46-.....half the population

A)comprise of

B)portray

47-.....a benign tumor

A)detect B)leave

48-.....the exact location

A)spot B)practice

49-..... for the coming play

A)practice B)mount

50-..... someone strange

A)soar B)notice

51-.... a new company

A)cheat B)excalate

A)portray B)include

A)incorporate
B)alienate

EXERCISE 5

(Verbs)

**(Sayfa 174
alıştırmaları)**

1-..... a case / a murder

A)spread B)inspect

2-dinosaurs

A)vanished B)promised

3-....about someone

A)gossip B)demolish

4-earthquakes.....cities

A)compliment
B)devastate

**5-Parents....their
children**

A)damage B)praise

6-.....underlying cause

A)harm B)ignore

**7-..... some rare
species**

A)wipe out B)ensure

**8-....failure/
disappointment**

A)result in B)extend

9-.....a criminal case

A)impress B)examine

**10-.....media /
thoughts**

A)go extinct B)manipulate

11-..... someone's life

A)pledge B)destroy

12-....a claim / an offer

18-..... to use a chance

A)go back to B)enable

19-....to kiss on cheek

A)break up with B)allow

**20-.....from other
species**

A)differ B)voice

21-..... some old issues

A)affect B)bring up

**22-.....pandemic/
epidemic**

A)disappear B)annihilate

23-Life may.....soon

A)overlook B)fade away

**24-....a hot debate /
dispute**

A)separate B)induce

25-.....public / the crowd

A)allege B)provoke

**26-.....new young
authors**

A)consent B)inspire

**27-....the details
thoroughly**

A)scrutinize B)cause

28-smoking.....death

A)brings about
B)rumours

29-ignorance.....fast

**35-.....the plan /
dreams**

A)end in B)spoil

**36-....defeat in the
end**

A)bring forward
B)accept

**37-....from close
friends**

A)set apart

B)engender

**38-.....crazy / mad /
insane**

A)disregard B)drive

39-.....vital problems

A)wreck B)neglect

**40-....immune
system**

A)weaken

B)disregard

**41-..... the
opposing party**

A)come to terms
with B)spoil

**42-....a disaster / a
calamity**

A)disregard B)ignite

**43-....an argument /
battle**

A)ruin B)fuel

**44-....inequality /
genocide**

A)fight against

B)instigate

**45-....to pay back
the loan**

A)impress B)pledge

46-Men pretty

A)put forward B) shatter

13-.....to medieval times

A)claim B)date back

14-..... enemy forces

A)look into B)terminate

15-.....someone's head

A)demolish B)injure

16-....a virus / a bacterium

A)prevail B)eradicate

17-....to North and South

A)investigate B)expand

EXERCISE 6

1-...regulations/ corrections

A)appear B)require

2-.... ruins after excavation

A)merge B)find out

3-.....clothes /methods

A)combine B)precede

4-Ottomans Turks

A)divide into B)predate

5-..... gas / water

A)dismantle B)leak

6-..... danger /future events

A)adapt B)foresee

A)applaud B)prevail

30-..... a new topic

A)deviate B)raise

31-.....against corruption

A)struggle
B)acknowledge

32-.....with stres / trouble

A)agree B)cope

33-.... an advice /suggestion

A)battle B)admit

34-....development / cancer

A)contribute to
B)suggest

(Verbs)

18-China....half of the world

A)comes out B)accounts for

19-.....a meeting /ceremony

A)go with B)arrange

20-..... toxic matter / gas

A)emit B)fragment

21-..... cream / for a job

A)interrupt B)apply

22-history....with historians

A)recruited B)emerged

23-..... a decision /discovery

A)come up with

ladies

A)annihilate
B)compliment

47-Bosses employees

A)scrutinize B)overlook

48-Einstein....other scholars

A)deviates from B)ruins

49-..... the needs of needy

A)voice B)prevail

50-..... scientific facts

A)injure

B)acknowledge

51- sweating....dehydration

A)demolishes
B)results in

(Sayfa 175 alıştırılmaları)

35-.....the future actions

A)fire B)foretell

36-..... life standards

A)revolutionize

B)dismiss

37-..... races / genders

A)schedule B)tie

38-..... why he is late

A)account for B)leak

39-.....to a new life

A)adapt B)guess

40-.....someone's speech

A)interrupt B)fire

7....book/greenhouse gas

A)release B)assert

8-.....crucial subjects

A)guess B)underline

9-..... tomorrow's weather

A)adjust B)predict

10-success.....working hard

A)employs B)necessitates

11-....a dedective / workers

A)adore B)hire

12-..... a work of art

A)point out B)admire

13-.... a research/operation

A)carry on B)fit with

14-..... the latest technology

A)adapt to B)amend

15-.....staff / employees

A)implementB)sack

16-.... all forces together

A)interfere B)unite

17-.....from water into ice

A)translate B)convert

EXERCISE 7

1-.... agreement/ceasefire

A)worsen B)suspend

B)highlight

24-..... vital points / details

A)hold B)emphasize

25-.....studying / trying

A)respect B)keep on

26-..... an idea / a schedule

A)pose B)revise

27-.... reality / liquid / solid

A)turn into B)arise

28-..... a plan / invention

A)intervene B)originate

29.....future events

A)give off B)estimate

30-happiness health

A)alters B)entails

31....what is happening

A)figure out B)alter

32-....a plan into practice

A)expel B)put

33-..... new strategies

A)anticipate B)enact

34-..... the importance

A)stress B)make out

(Verbs)

18-.....an offer / an advice

A)smooth the way
B)refuse

41.....atom into pieces

A)precede

B)dismantle

42-..... elder / human rights

A)respect B)adjust

43-..... program / timetable

A)hold

B)schedule

44-.... a meeting / a date

A)adore B)hold

45-..... someone redundant

A)make B)emit

46-....changes in technology

A)give off B)adjust to

47-I was due to bullying

A)expelled B)altered

48-Rain from rain clouds

A)estimates B)arises

49-Family always Friends

A)explains

B)precedes

50- The gossip to be true

A)came out B)united

51-....new plans / courses

A)make out B)admire

(Sayfa 176 alıştırma)

35-.....for eternal beauty

A)preserve B)crave

2-..... on a topic / subject

A)agree B)broaden

3-.....counter forces

A)demand B)attack

4-...someone's willpower

A)strengthen
B)conquer

5-..... foreign lands

A)allow B)invade

6-.... papers / test results

A)assume B)evaluate

7-Turks Ottomans

A)abolish B)succeed

8-..... health / environment

A)deteriorate B) presume

9-...to be rich in near future

A)deny B)suppose

10-..... an offer / a decision

A)turn down B)ease

11-.....for novel advents

A)pave the way B)concur

12-..... help with housework

A)reinforce B)request

13-.... an officer / a female

A)get rid of B)assault

14-.....disposal / waste

A)strike B)dispose of

15-..... pests/ insects / bugs

19-.... castle /palace/ health

A)relate B)protect

20-.... electricity / messages

A)follow B)convey

21-..... with allied forces

A)come to terms
B)freeze

22-..... dirt / evidences

A)let B)remove

23-..... to marry an old man

A)toughen B)consent

24. .traditions / strength

A)perform B)conserve

25-....a work / a study

A)carry out B)associate

26-..... a business / health

A)judge B)maintain

27-..... a verdict / papers

A)connect B)assess

28-..... abuse / mobbing

A)aggravate B)resist

29- a comment / belief

A)pass on B)oppose to

30-.... radio waves / energy

A)permit B)transmit

31-.... to be in heaven

A)annex B)desire

32-....something to be true

36-..... territory /rights

A)commit B)defend

37- a consensus

A)bond B)reach

38- terms with someone

A)dispose of B)come

39- slavery / corruption

A)do away with
B)perform

40-..... with allies / foes

A)make a deal

B)toughen

41-..... someone to leave

A)allow B)suspend

42-only God can. my sins

A)reject B)judge

43-..... a play / a concert

A)perform B)connect

44- antibiotics body

A)deny B)fortify

45-Suspects ... being nocent

A)deny B)request

46-..... someone to do stg

A)assault B)permit

47-..... a screen / a view

A)zoom B)occupy

48-.... a kingdom/an empire

A)get rid of B)occupy

49-.... footsteps of a leader

A)fortify B)raid
16-..... an opportunity

A)seize B)discard

17-..... a business overseas

A)decline B)widen

EXERCISE 8

1- rapid pulse..... danger

A)invent B)indicate

2-....a new life / a business

A)start B)stand

3-war/disaster/ outbreak....

A)put up with B)break out

4-..... about a policy / issue

A)argue B)produce

5-.....garment / fabric

A)manufacture
B)undergo

6-..... very hard times

A)go through
B)create

7-..... drawings / pictures

A)formulate B)exhibit

8-.... a device / tool / idea

A)propose B)develop

9-cancer cells..... smoking

A)emerge from B)ensure

10-humanbeing

A)wish B)zoom

33-..... an object / microbe

A)occupy B)magnify

34-....someone for ransom

A)aspire B)capture

(Verbs)

18-.....difficulties/ hardships

A)incline to B)face with

19-... in God / laws /justice

A) dwell B)trust

20-... a friend /one's chance

A)count on B)exploit

21-.....anxiety / worries

A)reduce B)show

22-....Turkish Republic as TC

A)yield B)abbreviate

23-wind wheels.....energy

A)advise B)generate

24-..... many opportunities

A)offer B)recommend

25-.... around with friends

A)cite B)wander

26-Arabic people oil

A)speaks of B)rest on

27-My choice.....your

A)annex B)follow

50-Fatih ... İstanbul in 1453

A)conquered B)resisted

51-Nobody...with me

A)struck

B)agreed

(Sayfa 177-178 alıştırması)

35-.....after a disaster

A)survive

B)demonstrate

36-..... a debate / a speech

A)initiate B)dispute

37-Many diseases.....stress

A)come across B)stem from

38-..... coffee to new places

A)introduce B)overlap

39-Farmers..crops

A)result from B)yield

40-..... a rocket / a debate

A)suggest B)launch

41-..... a topic during lesson

A)outlaw

B)comprehend

42-..... war prisoners

A)give up B)torture

43-..... cancer / high tension

A)suffer from B)figure out

44-..... minorities /

.....**sources**

A)shorten B)harness

11-..... inhabitable areas

A)reside in B)exemplify

12-..... with some samples

A)run into B)illustrate

13-.... a point during speech

A)tend to B)mention

14-Old are.....criticize young

A)apt to B)initiate

15-Drought famine

A)tolerates
B)commences

16-I can't your attitude

A)experience B)stand

17-I was. much sun light

A)devised B)exposed to

wish

A)depends on B)warrants

28-These words Latin

A)launch B)derive from

29-Americans..... Europeans

A)originate from B)settle

30- one's talent/skill/gift

A)believe in B)guarantee

31-Spanish..... America first

A)signified B)resided in

32-..... torture as a method

A)bump into B)utilize

33-.... a celebrity / handicap

A)negotiate B)encounter

34-My birthday....with hers

A)withstands B)coincides

slaves

A)maltreat B)realize

45-.... a task/mission /work

A)quit B)accomplish

46-.....fire / support / help

A)enlighten B)cease

47-..... the truth / the facts

A)succeed in B)shed light on

48-..... a protest / a crisis

A)suppress B)fulfil

49-.....bribery / blackmail

A)complete B)prohibit

50-.....a task/mission/duty

A)ban B)fulfil

51....a demonstration

A)clarify B)halt

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TESTS

EXERCISE 9**1-.....family / attitude**

A)illegal B)royal

2-....job/interest/hobby

A)temporary B)ancient

3-....love/beings/gods

A)irrelevant B)immortal

4-..... tribes / customs

A)humble B)primitive

5-..... dose of caffeine

A)moderate B)deep

6-.... life style / character

A)cautious B)modest

7-.... craftsman/artist/work

A)neglecting B)meticilious

8-.....towards everything

A)indifferent B)null

9-..... vote / grade / offer

A)as to B)void

10-.... password / passport

A)invalid B)unresponsive

11-.....to a topic / a theme

A)relevant B)twin

12-....distribution of wealth

A)weak B)even

13-..... analysis / assesment

A)objective B)moderate

14- remain during**(Adjectives)****18-..... issue / effect**

A)noble B)profound

19...to emerging nations

A)superior B)attentive

20-.....death / bankruptcy

A)on the verge of B)fair

21....parents are terrible

A)overlooking B)equal

22-.....nutrition / standarts

A)insensitive B)poor

23-..... army / attack

A)unconcerned B)robust

24-.....referee / verdict

A)impartial B)ignoring

25-..... vase / work of art

A)antique B)concerning

26-..... drugs / actions

A)highborn B)illegitimate

27-males are to females

A)dominant B)linked

28-..... judgement / verdict

A)unbiassed B)inferior to

29-.....rules /instructions

A)rigid B>alert

30-.....in case of an attack

A)cautious B)austere

31-.....materials /**(Sayfa 180 alıştırması)****35-..... will / intuition**

A)mortal B)vigorous

36-.....clothes for a party

A)concerning B)appropriate

37-.... passing away / death

A)on the edge of B)weak

38-..... plans / decisions

A)momentary B)regal

39-Juniors are Seniors

A)inferior to B)proper

40-.....communities of past

A)illicit B)primal

41-..... teaching methods

A)primivial B)lethal

42-..... injection / poison

A)fatal B)austere

43-cookie as as a rock

A>alert B)solid

44-..... weapon / venom

A)deep B)lethal

45-..... siblings / towers

A)profound B)twin

46-.... member of a society

A)rigid

B)highborn

47-.....ocean/sea/ river/lake

A)void B)deep

48-..... care /

a war

A)legal B)neutral

15-..... behaviour / attitude

A)lethal B)convenient

16-.....to the main theme

A)unrelated B)careful

17-.....rules / laws / boss

A)illicit B)firm

EXERCISE 10

1-.....rise / improvement

A)flexible B)gradual

2-.....instructions/ causes

A)shameful B)ambiguous

3-..... machine / engine

A)broken B)inconvenient

4-.....manner / approach

A)inappropriate B)broad

5-a variety of species

A)thorough B)wide

6-..... account / watch

A)humiliating B)fake

7-...questions about privacy

A)embarrassing B)thick

8-.....driving / accounting

A)sharp B)reckless

evidence

A)as for B)concrete

32-.....place to stay safely

A)on the brink of
B)suitable

33-I feel dizzy .I am faint

A)tangible B)about to

34-..... history / interview

A)regarding B)brief

(Adjectives)

18-.....life style / house

A)isolated B)ambiguous

19-....territories/ continents

A)perplexing B)distant

20-..... questions / topics

A)confusing B)merciless

21-...final evaluation

A)elaborative B)eager

22-..... to marry very soon

A)fruitful B)willing

23-....woman/soil/study

A)enthusiastic B)fertile

24-.....to the new subject

A)familiar B)counterfeit

25-....youth / generations

A)step B)degenerate

observation

A)weak

B)attentive

49- inquiry the fraud

A)concerning
B)ancient

50-Your manners aren't

A)firm

B)convenient

51-..... evidences / findings

A)tangible B>alert

(Sayfa 181 alıştırılmaları)

35-.....survey / investigation

A)intricate

B)extensive

36- hereditary tissue

A)communal

B)defective

37-....aggreement /decision

A)far away B)mutual

38...money / jewelry

A)counterfeit

B)deceitful

39-.... duty / parents / wife

A)demanding
B)opaque

40- guy / work / life

A)inclusive B)tough

41-..... feelings / customs

A)far B)shared

42-....resolution/ judgement

A)unanimous

9-..... changes in climate

A)dramatic B)unwilling

10-..... control / areas

A)valid B)remote

11-..... murder / ruler

A)motivated B)brutal

12-....questions / enquiry

A)ruthless B)tricky

13-.....punishment / torture

A)productive B)cruel

14-.....author / research

A)avid B)prolific

15-....situation / topic

A)forged B)complicated

16-....society / community

A)corrupt B)careless

17-..... material / substance

A)legitimate B)elastic

EXERCISE 11

1-.... conditions/weather

A)helpful B)harsh

2..... for one's health

A)equivocal B)beneficial

3-..... advice/equipment

A) preceding B)useful

26-....meaning / criticism

A)collective B)implicit

27- opinion poll

A)public B)intricate

28-raise.....awareness

A)faulty B)public

29-.....evidence/clue/tip

A)obscure B)improper

30-..... vision / future /view

A)blurred B)demanding

31-.....actions / acts / words

A)insensitive B)out of order

32-.... child / food / plan

A)inconsiderate B)spoiled

33-....job/life/task/ mission

A)challenging B)arable

34-.... directions / clues

A)impaired B)vague

(Adjectives)

18...to catching flu

A)susceptible B)akin

19-.....atmosphere /mood

A)gloomy B)decent

20-.... audience /supporters

A)disappointed B)former

B)unclear

43-.... actions / reactions

A)deceitful

B)collective

44-...enquiry/ interpretation

A)comprehensive B)eager

45-....forces / allies / power

A)combined B)valid

46-..... jokes/mistakes/acts

A)embarrassing B)reluctant

47-..... partnership / unity

A)unsuitable B)cooperative

48-...leave one's hometown

A)unwilling to B)communal

49-Teenagers are often

A)arable

B)inconsiderate

50- Asia is a continent

A)inclusive B)broad

51-..... land for agriculture

A)arable B)corrupt

(Sayfa 182 alıştırma)

35-.....perspective / feeling

A)dubious B)silly

36- protection / defence

A)indecisive B)effectful

37-....expression/ statement

A)controversial

4-..... to the new version

A) foolish B) prior

5- triumph/victory

A) intelligent B) effortless

6-..... dialogue/conference

A) bilateral B) wise

7-.... research/student

A) negative B) promising

8-Mozart was composer

A) ingenious B) horrible

9-.... situation/case/ verdict

A) cynical B) dual

10-..... man / compliment

A) absurd B) gentle

11-..... technology/work

A) innovative B) sensitive

12-..... to bacteria/disease

A) jubilant B) vulnerable

13-..... friends/relation

A) close B) plain

14-..... phone / dressing

A) clever B) smart

15-..... rescue efforts

A) encouraging
B) awful

16-.... for a bright future

A) unarmed B) hopeful

21. ...episode / version

A) polite B) previous

22-..... performance / grade

A) disappointing B) upset

23-..... manuscripts

A) antecedent B) genius

24-..... principles / rules

A) uncomplicated B) joyful

25-.... policy / approach

A) efficient B) vulnerable

26-.... craftsman / artist

A) uncertain B) creative

27-..... meal / news / time

A) dreadful B) nonsense

28-.....about test results

A) pessimistic B) bright

29-..... weather / condition

A) plain B) terrible

30-..... solution / method

A) ridiculous B) effective

31-.... situation/fingerprints

A) brilliant B) sceptical

32-....children / findings

A) nearby B) inventive

33-.... landscape / scenery

A) worrisome
B) impressive

B) frustrated

38...announcement/ success

A) heartening
B) imaginative

39-....declaration/ standards

A) upsetting B) kind

40- to accept or not

A) hopeless B) hesitant

41....assistance / backing

A) reciprocal

B) disgusting

42-.... life forms on a planet

A) decent B) simple

43-..... chapter / dynasty

A) fragile B) former

44-.... conversation / chat

A) bilateral B) hard

45-..... scholars / leaders

A) ingenious B) helpless

46-..... the original version

A) akin to B) effectual

47-... results of an election

A) questionable
B) unarmed

48-.... about correct answer

A) jubilant B) unsure

49-..... actions / look

A) pessimistic

B) suspicious

50-... developments / news

A) encouraging
B) absurd

17- Infants are to virus

- A) reciprocal
B) defenceless

EXERCISE 12

1-..... sports/reaction

- A) wasteful B) extreme

2-..... risks / results

- A) inevitable B) generous

3-..... water / source / help

- A) charming B) sufficient

4-..... language / country

- A) alien B) foreign

5- technology / results

- A) illusory B) ultimate

6-.... story/character/ world

- A) exceeding B) fictional

7-.... injury / poisoning

- A) shallow B) acute

8-..... price / indians

- A) sad B) last

9-..... visitors / creatures

- A) extraterrestrial B) mad

10-..... tell a lie / cheat

- A) crazy B) tend to

11-drive somebody

- A) inescapable
B) insane

34-....criticism / question

- A) gentle B) silly

(Adjectives)

18-..... Britain / news

- A) bothering B) great

19-.....behaviours / clothes

- A) uncommon B) slim

20-..... statue / monument

- A) remarkable B) mean

21-...intervention

- A) disturbing B) stranger

22-..... tumor in spinal cord

- A) fascinating
B) persistent

23-.... miracles / power

- A) earthly B) divine

24-..... on quitting drugs

- A) virtual B) insistent

25-.... sunlight gives harm

- A) stubborn B) excessive

26-.... to one's parents

- A) disobedient B) hopeful

27-....lifestyle/ expenditures

- A) extravagant
B) heavenly

28-.....outcome of election

- A) obstinate B) definite

51-..... reforms/revolutions

- A) open to B) plain

(Sayfa 183 alıştırma)

35-.....talent / gift / skill

- A) exceptional
B) defiant

36- world / hopes / hero

- A) imaginary B) acute

37-..... teenagers / slaves

- A) rebellious B) divine

38

.....

energy/profit/income

- A) striking B) sufficient

39-.... animals hardly fly

- A) terrestrial
B) heavenly

40- safety / stability

- A) insane

- B) adequate

41-..... insistence / goat

- A) obstinate B) slim

42-..... water / pond / lake

- A) positive B) shallow

43- go totally in the end

- A) stingy B) mad

44-....punishment/ outcome

- A) inescapable
B) charming

45-....soldiers / rivals / foes

- A) definite

- B) invincible

12-.... view / memories

A)obstinate B)magnificent

13-..... problems / triggers

A)terrestrial B)major

14- economically nation

A)eventual B)chief

15-.... prediction / author

A) unbeatable
B)optimistic

16-.... armies / heroes

A)invincible B)annoying

17-.....girl / request / model

A) alluring B)apt to

EXERCISE 13

1-.... deal / bargain

A)lucrative B)alike

2-..... damage / harm

A)deliberate B)strange

3-..... warning / threat

A)repeating B)devoted

4-.....experiment / version

A)extended B)regular

5- stock market

A)bizarre B)steady

6-..... temperature / level

A)constant B)odd

29-..... to the topic / subject

A)unfamiliar B)adequate

30-.... argument/motivation

A) mean B)principal

31-Lions are attack

A)attractive B)apt to

32-.... steal from others

A) inclined to B)earthly

33-.... defeat / loss / failure

A)premier B)depressing

34-..... movement /progress

A)annoying B)decisive

(Adjectives)

18-....knowledge / diamond

A)priceless B)valueless

19-..... importance / value

A)crucial B)important

20-..... leader / reason

A)somatic B)distinguished

21...economical situation

A)frank B)volatile

22-..... equipment / tools

A)required B)disruptive

23-..... hurricane / flood

A)devastating B)fluctuating

46-..... itching / comment

A) irritating
B)overgenerous

47-..... symptoms of cancer

A)sure B)chief

48-.....threat / risk factors

A)extraordinary
B)stunning

49-.....idea / solution / goal

A) determined

B)enough

50-..... information / cause

A)stingy B)certain

51-..... patience / discipline

A)virtual B)great

(Sayfa 184 alıştırılmaları)

35-.... rain/abuse /call / war

A)ceaseless

B)invaluable

36- to rule a country

A)entitled B)slight

37-..... behaviour / speech

A)inconsistent B)vital

38...habits / conventions

A)disruptive

B)common

39-.... deal of bank account

A)resembling
B)substantial

40- --part of life / needs

A)indispensable
B)bodily

7- exchange rate

A) intentional B) stable

8-..... wish / desire / image

A)unusual B)candid

9-..... candidate / words

A) gleaming B)candid

10-..... disability / handicap

A)corporal B)shining

11-..... screen / career

A)trivial B)luminous

12-.... catastrophe/calamity

A)destructiveB)abundant

13-...amount/sum/ quantity

A)considerable
B)conscious

14-..... speech / sentence

A)prolonged B)plenty of

15-.... apples / proofs

A) destructiveB)ample

16-.... waiting for operation

A)anxious B)essential

17-..... high technology

A) equipped with
B)honest

24-..... appearance / look

A) committed B)weird

25-.... life / love / position

A)dedicated B)reliable

26-....business / treaty / job

A)profitable B)notable

27-.....to vote / to live alone

A)urgent B)eligible

28-.....dinner / effort

A)unimportant B)meagre

29-..... examination / test

A)physical B)prominent

30-..... artist/ leader / actor

A) tense B)illustrious

31-...atmosphere/ condition

A) apprehensive B)tall

32-..... education / goal

A)same B)primary

33-....needs/rules/ training

A)damaging B)basic

34....price / menu / place

A)fixed B)duplicate

41-....idiom/gossip/ thought

A)widespread

B)precious

42-.... importance / cause

A)prevalent B)subtle

43-..... mood / character

A)restless B)copious

44-.... speaking so fluently

A) critical B)capable of

45-..... signature / twins

A)uniform B)identical

46-..... conditions / terms

A) prerequisite
B)abundant

47- crash someone

A) on purpose
B)ongoing

48-.....speech / statement

A) uninterrupted
B)tiny

49-.....material such as gold

A)insignificant

B)valuable

50- to the original one

A)similar

B)agitated

51-..... politician / policy

A)reliable

B)continious

EXERCISE 14

1-....interaction / friend

(Adjectives)

18-..... work of

(Sayfa 185 alıştırması)

35-..... with smart

A)close B)clashing

2.....tower / skyscraper

A)awake B)ostentatious

3-..... room / circumstances

A)vacant B)synthetic

4-..... fabric / silk / leather

A)fabricated B)dire

5- intelligence / organ

A)existing B)artificial

6-..... vehicle to purchase

A)showy B)affordable

7-.... species in a rainforest

A)real B)various

8- pollution at an rate

A)alarming B)hasty

9-..... lesson / education

A)innocent B)compulsory

10-..... existing conditions

A)content with B)varied

11-..... sultans / numbers

A)horrifying B)successive

12-.... growth in economy

A)rapid B>alert

art/material

A)authentic
B)consecutive

19-..... one's belongings

A)satisfied with
B)required

20-..... colours /community

A)vivid B)cheap

21...construction / rock

A)obligatory B)huge

22-..... structure / influence

A)thrilling B)immense

23-.... changes / response

A)abrupt B)pretentious

24- a catastrophe is

A)urgent B)imminent

25- of the outer world

A)surprised B)conscious

26-.... child solving puzzle

A)available B)perplexed

27-..... downtown / mood

A)astonished B)lively

28-.....events / miracles

A)unbelievable B)diverse

29-..... circumstances

A)puzzled B)available

phones

A)compatible
B)scary

36- couple / partners

A)seperate

B)matching

37-..... accident / conspiracy

A)glad with

B)terrifying

38

.....

registration/payment

A)coordinated
B)mandatory

39-furniture decoration

A)vibrant B)at odds with

40-..... strait /consequence

A) confronting B) dire

41-..... shortage / famine

A)dreadful
B)succeeding

42-.... precaution/measures

A) versatile B) urgent

43-..... colloboration / plan

A)coordinated
B)gigantic

44-.... characters / couple

A) mismatched
B)guiltless

45- live music.....ambiance

A)in harmony with
B)scary

46-.....subcategories / bugs

A)incompatible
B)diverse

13-..... the truth / threats

A)aware of
B)inexpensive

14-.....ideas / comments

A)contradictory B)near

15-.... news / developments

A) enforced B)exciting

16-.... treatment / action

A)dreadful B)immediate

17-..... effects of a disaster

A) different B)fearsome

EXERCISE 15

1-.... damage / makeup

A)permanent B)modern

2..... battery / character

A)anxious B)durable

3-.....explanation/ reasoning

A)logical B)culprit

4-.....murder /rape / abuse

A) guilty of B)funny

5- natural resources

A)perilious B)infinite

6-..... the mismanagement

A)responsible for B)swift

7-.... sports / movement

30-..... artist / inventor

A)contrary to B)versatile

31-....ideas/views/ thoughts

A)urgent B)opposing

32.... reality / incidents

A) aware of B)vibrant

33-....creature/ construction

A)enormous B)following

34....attack / impact

A)massive B)actual

(Adjectives)

18-.....offering / levels

A)up to date B)acceptable

19-....lifelong imprisonment

A)resistant B)sentenced to

20-..... camels in a desert

A)enduring B)indigenous

21. .obstacles / handicaps

A)numerous B)sensible

22-..... to drugs / medicines

A)prompt B)addicted

23-....movement / decrease

A)rapid B)resilient

24-....about generation gap

47-penalty. with crime

A)pleased B)in alignment

48- ... Persian rug / antique

A)consecutive

B)genuine

49-...incidents /misfortunes

A)guiltless B)following

50- in case of predators

A)fabricated B)alert

51-..... night dress /mansion

A)accessible
B)pretentious

(Sayfa 186 alıştırma)

35-.....hardware/ software

A)convicted B)up to date

36-.... substances /products

A)dangerous

B)persisting

37-..... prevention / interest

A)permanent
B)prompt

38. .fear / dread / fright

A)hindering

B)indigenous

39-.... scientific methods

A)instant
B)contemporary

40-... changes in agriculture

A)culprit B)rapid

41- public pressure

A)unlimited B)risky

8-..... employees / boss

A)biased B)punctual

9-..... effort / prayers

A) futile B)convicted

10-.....decision / judgement

A)prejudiced B) perpetual

11-..... relation / marriage

A)long lasting
B)nocent

12-....study / land / meeting

A)infertile B)liable for

13-.....love / punishment

A)timely B)endless

14-..... soil / earth / area

A)arid B)vain

15-.... writers / methods

A)contemporary B)local

16-.... language / people

A)rational B)native

17-..... TV series/ activities

A) eternal B)entertaining

EXERCISE 16

1-.....nations / lands

A)prosperous B)angry

2-.....substance/waste

A)unlikely B)harmful

A)amusing B)concerned

25-.... factors / worries

A)barren B)obstructive

26-...outcomes of a trauma

A)perpetual B)humorous

27-.....cleaning / land / skin

A)dry B)plausible

28-..... matter / detergent

A)innumerable
B)perilious

29- last try to persuade.....

A)in vain B)nervous

30-....verdict / choice / vote

A) biased B)lasting

31-..... oxygen to survive

A)timely B)dependent on

32-Kangaroo is Australia

A) up to date B)endemic to

33-have reasons to leave

A)countless B)instant

34- coffee / reaction

A)ample B)instant

(Adjectives)

18-..... mistake / error

A)unintended B)well off

19-..... mission / desires

A)fresh B)impossible

A)hamperingB)amusing

42- factors / concerns

A)impeding B)anxious

43-supporters a team

A)adherent to
B)endemic to

44-.... assistance / supplies

A)apprehensive
B)limitless

45-.... price / excuse / act

A)reasonable

B)numerous

46-..... circumstances in jail

A)infertile B)unsafe

47-..... to some extent

A)acceptable B)ample

48- submit papers

A)on time B)at a time

49-.... leisure time activities

A)plausible

B)entertaining

50- ... heroine / pills / weed

A)addicted to
B)prejudiced

51-... artefacts / thick glass

A)enduring B)quick

(Sayfa 187-188 alıştırması)

35-.....clothes / activities

A)casual B)rare

36- rules / punishment

A)strict

3-..... tailor / singer / kid

A)convincing B)talented

4-.....disappointment

A)bitter B)unique

5- disease / properties

A)furious B)inherited

6-..... style / techniques

A)unprecedented B)dire

7-...effect/impact/ influence

A)adept B)adverse

8-.....in language skills

A)haphazard B)proficient

9-..... choice / shot / words

A) random B)unwanted

10- ... rates/ interest /profit

A)soaring B)detrimental

11-..... manner / comments

A)renowned B)aggressive

12-Malatya is for apricot

A)famous B)innocent

13-.....artist/player/ actress

A)incidental B)eminent

14-...damage/havoc/ ravage

A)destructive

20-..... tumor/cells/tissue

A)wealthy B)belligerent

21...idea / novel / finding

A)novel B)malignant

22-..... life expectancy

A)inherent B)increasing

23-....popularity/ population

A)unrivalled B)growing

24-.....tumor/pet/ manner

A)celebrated B)benign

25- in drawing / in maths

A)competent
B)conclusive

26-..... impulses / instincts

A)intuitive B)improbable

27-..... in petrol reserves

A)ascending B)rich

28-..... global warming

A)unparalleled B)rising

29-..... in repairment

A)random B)expert

30-..... insistence / tricks

A)persuasive B)renowned

31- Diabetes may be

A)qualified B)hereditary

B)creditable

37-....beliefs / fears / habits

A)inhospitable
B)common

38. .money / water / fund

A)lack of B)dependable

39-....festivals / ceremonies

A)hostile
B)conventional

40-..... qualified employees

A)deficient in

B)outdated

41....disorder / practice

A)obvious B)mental

42-....reason /result /aspect

A)shrinking

B)apparent

43-..... people in rural areas

A)bankrupt B)needy

44-.... citizens / people

A) reducing

B)ordinary

45-..... development / gains

A)clear B)intellectual

46-..... earnings / sciences

A)reliable

B)cognitive

47-.... contamination / rate

A)decreasing B)hostile

48- nations education

A)deprived of

B)recent

**15-.....answer/excuse/
wage**

A)mounting B)satisfactory

**16-.....vulnerability /
factors**

A)genetic B)harmless

**17-.....
musician/composer**

A)gifted B)ascending

**32-.... capacity /
properties**

A)latest B)inborn

**33-..... clothes /
methods**

A)evident B)obsole

34....illness / manner

A)usual B)serious

B)overdue

**49-.....homeless
people**

A)weighty

B)impoverished

**50-
....problem/importan
ce**

A)notional B)grave

**51-..... drought /
famine**

A)severe B)scarce

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TESTS

EXERCISE 17

1-win a title 4 times.....

- A)originally
B)consecutively

2-..... designed system

- A)deficiently B)nearly

3-mislead the inquiry

- A)freely B)deliberately

4-..... published in Oxford

- A) compactly
B)initially

5- feel ill / tired /dizzy

- A)severely B)mainly

6-.....comprehend a subject

- A)fully B)necessarily

7-gaze at someone

- A)totally B)weirdly

8-criticize someone

- A)obviously B)alike

9- It costs 10000 \$

- A)negatively B)almost

10-..... move due to crowd

- A)hardly B)actually

11-behave / treat

- A)strangely
B)sequentially

12-.....outbreak of the war

- A)prior to B)willingly

(Adverbs)

18-oppose to an idea

- A)equivalently
B)decisively

19- believe in someone

- A)unavoidably B)trully

20-act.....to solve a problem

- A)decisively B)roughly

21-schedule 3 meetings

- A)in fact B)successively

22-set on fire in the forest...

- A)especially
B)intentionally

23-reduce interest rates.....

- A)rather B)insufficiently

24- accepted theory

- A)similarly B)unanimously

25-accept some rules

- A)haphazardly
B)principally

26-tackle complaints

- A)adamantly B)obscurely

27-.....competent painter

- A)virtually B)rather

28-..... unwise choice

- A)incredibly B)briefly

29- trivial / important

- A)evenly B)really

(Sayfa 190 alıştırma)

35-criticize someone.....

- A)basically
B)exceedingly

36-Journalists must write...

- A)virtually
B)independently

37-.....2000 people live here

- A)equally B)some

38-distribute the profit

- A)somewhat B)evenly

39- affect environment

- A)adversely

- B)obscurely

40-imply something

- A)by chance

- B)unclearly

41-a mistake happened

- A)unintentionally
B)trully

42-oil and gold prices rose...

- A)primarily
B)accordingly

43-Temperature is 45 °C

- A)pretty

- B)approximately

44-Bears like fruits pear

- A)fairly B)peculiarly

45-make the last decision ...

- A)arbitrarily B)utterly

46- He stole the money

- A)in parallel

13-accept the procedures....

A)voluntarily B)in a nutshell

14-prove an argument.....

A)unfavorably B)clearly

15- deny all rumours

A)completely B)formerly

16-..... focused on process

A)sequentially B)entirely

17-The victims died

A)inevitably B)scarcely

EXERCISE 18

1-realize the truth.....

A)questionably
B)eventually

2-..... beaten by holigans

A)sternly B)broadly

3-..... injured / wounded

A)severely B)delusively

4-.....dressed for an occasion

A)merely B)unusually

5- wait..... by the phone

A)logically B)nervously

6- solve a disagreement.....

A)reasonably

30-Identical twins think.....

A)pretty
B)correspondingly

31-encounter a friend

A)barely B)incidentally

32-inhale / exhale

A)initially B)successively

33-It appeals to females

A)especially B)adversely

34....irrigated dry lands

A)meagerly B)extremely

(Adverbs)

18- ask for money

A)ordinarily B)hesitantly

19-achive the main goal

A)ultimately B)eagerly

20-participate in an event...

A)substantially
B)voluntarily

21...punished / banned

A)distrustfully B)strictly

22- make a public speech....

A)convincingly
B)accurately

23- elections were held

A)chiefly B)disputably

B)evidently

47-Jews ...lived by river Nile

A) concisely
B)previously

48-explain an incident

A)harmoniously

B)briefly

49-select in an election

A)unanimously

B)indeed

50-..... expensive mansion

A)adamantly B)quite

51-..... supported poor

A)obscurely

B)scarcely

(Sayfa 191 alıştırma)

35- Ambulance arrived

A)logically
B)immediately

36- good performance

A)sensibly
B)exceptionally

37-Tigers live in jungles

A)persuasively
B)naturally

38- meeting on profits

A)centrally B)tensely

39- leave somewhere

A)principally

B)abruptly

40- monitor / observe

A)comprehensively

B)thoroughly

**7-face consequences
.....**

A)unavoidably

B)mainly

8-..... accept a proposal

A)willingly B)accurately

9- Pilots are. males

A)purely B)generally

**10-Inuits live in
Arctic**

A)solely B)correctly

11-reply a question

.....

A)firmly B)precisely

**12-mislead the enquiry
.....**

A)unwillingly
B)deceptively

13-host a visitor

A)reluctantly
B)universally

**14-Nurses work 9
hours**

A)typically B)inclusively

**15-investigate a crime
.....**

A)simply B)elaboratively

**16- Gossips
spread fast**

A)widely B)boundlessly

**17- War lasted till
1948**

A)significantly
B)ceaselessly

**24-divided in....2
categories**

A) basically B)non-stop

**25- put books onto
shelf.....**

A)simply B)respectively

26-..... needed support

A)urgently B)just

**27- Dubai.....depends
on oil**

A)extensively B)largely

**28- wake up.....due to
noise**

A)considerably
B)instantly

**29- go through
operation....**

A)restlessly B)sensibly

**30- armed
militaries**

A)heavily B)harsly

**31-mark one of
answers**

A) hesitantly
B)thoroughly

**32-The patient took
pills.....**

A) respectively B)purely

**33-Stress affects
people**

A)only B)overwhelmingly

**34- I made up my
mind**

A)indefinetely B)finally

B)solely

**41-think about
obstacles**

A)tensely

B)uncommonly

**42-.... industrialized
country**

A)respectively
B)heavily

**43- accepted
facts / laws**

A)delusively B)globally

**44-..... huge sum of
money**

A)normally

B)significantly

**45- wait for test
results**

A)reasonably

B)anxiously

**46-..... beautiful
work of art**

A)typically
B)extraordinarily

**47-watch the latest
news....**

A)centrally B)uneasily

**48- attend the
contest**

A)disputably
B)voluntarily

**49-observe a new
virus**

A)widely

B)elaboratively

50- I am here for you

A)imperatively B)solely

**51- apply rules and
laws**

A)strictly B)tensely

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TESTS

EXERCISE 19**1-with the.....steam engine**

A)advent of B)evidence

2-worldwide effects of

A)properties B)pandemic

3- certain of species

A)epidemic B)features

4-main of the research

A)fertilness B)goal

5-photosynthesis ... of plants

A)process B)density

6-.....of fog in humid places

A)density B)evidence

7-..... printing press globallyA)extension of
B)wealth of**8-....of a developed country**A)excavation
B)prosperity**9- wise for a problem**

A)incident B)solution

10- frequent cancer

A)purposes B)cases

11-English as a language

A)forecast B)target

12-precise about**(Nouns)****18-..... of an earthquake**

A)innovation B)frequency

19- logical for an issue

A)advent B)solution

20-Aging is a challenging....

A)process B)target

21- of climate changeA)predictions
B)influences**22-take beforehand**A)endurance
B)precautions**23- somatic of a person**

A)properties B)prolificacy

24- mutual exchange of

A) building B)comodity

25-..... upon taxes / laws

A)intentions B)regulations

26....of carbon by ozone

A)recession B)absorption

27-..... to the judge's verdictA)objection
B)amplification**28- mass heavy vehicles**

A)destiny of B)production of

29-.....of a soldier/of a**(Sayfa 193-194 alıştırması)****35- of a new territory**A)prevalance
B)dwellers**36-Ozone consists of 4**

A)layers

B)emission

37-..... with students is vitalA)construction
B)interaction**38-declining in Turkey**A) employment
B)tradition**39- frightened everyone**A)amplification
B)explosion**40- process is too costly**

A)title

B)manufacturing

41-.... of sustainable energy

A)generation B)affair

42-..... in export and importA)indication
B)amplification**43-...like coughing/vomiting**A)symptoms
B)inhabitants**44- hospitable of a town**

A) signs B)settlers

45-..... of economical crisis

A)absorption

B)indication

46-.....gas from

future

A)estimation B)issue

13- in an ancient cityA)excavation
B)productivity**14-..... in agricultural lands**

A)reproductivity B)guess

15-..... judgement / analysis

A)objective B)clue

16-useful for travelling

A)conservation B)tips

17- decreasing in AfricaA)life expectancy
B)incident**EXERCISE 20****1-bilateral/mutual**

A)negotiation B)cost

2-toxic/perilous

A)expenses B)pollutants

3-death. .is too violent

A)stage B)penalty

4-..... and diagnose is vital

A)efficiency B)detection

5- sign a peace A)elimination
B)treaty**6- of enlightenment****book**

A)custom B)title

30-economic of EuropeA)replacement
B)recession**31-.....of battle / pandemic**A) employment
B)outbreak**32- of greenhose gases**A)supplement
B)emission**33-..... for baby to grow fast**

A)supplement B)affair

34-..... of a former leader

A)layer B)replacement

(Nouns)**18-..... of a silly proposal**

A)denial B)fine

19-.....of nutrients in a diet

A)corruption B)deficiency

20-..... for someone's lossA)compensation
B)rejection**21-Ottoman is of Turks**

A)proposal B)ancestor

22- an unprecedented

A)diagnose B)remedy

23- an increase in life**power plant**A) transmission of
B)fate of**47...affects the whole life**

A) commodity

B)destiny

48- of a cell / of a tissue

A)structure

B)supplement

49-common in rural area

A)production

B)traditions

50- traffic along the road

A)signs B)fate

51-..... of a superstitionA)objection
B)prevalance**(Sayfa 195-196 alıştırması)****35- develop to sun rays**A)susceptibility
B)debate**36- between two cases**A)competition
B)similarity**37- Victor Hugo is a man**

A)of prose B)of letters

38- illusionists use eye A)arrangement
B)deception**39-Young get along with**

A)contests B)peers

40-..... problems in China

A)census B)era

7- with all colleagues

A)cooperation B)diagnose

8-book called Crime and.....

A)Phase B)Punishment

9.....must be abolished

A) execution B)contaminant

10-..... for a deadly malady

A)remedy B)treaty

11-win Nobel for science

A)relief B)prize

12-.....such as bribery,fraud

A)census B)corruption

13-generation.... is problem

A)space B)gap

14-Romans are.....of Italians

A)predecessors B)period

15- Copper is useful in

A)deficiency B)conductivity

16-.....of a senior candidate

A)elimination B)epoch

17-a....was held nationwide

A) rejection B)census

EXERCISE 21

1-professional in a

A)expenditure B)healer

24-There is no for HIV

A) phase B)cure

25-.... of a novel application

A)efficiency B)reward

26- success has many

A)pollutants B)stages

27-winner of a beauty

A)counterpart B)contest

28- an inappropriate

A)behaviour B)drought

29-survive from serious

A)community B)surgery

30-God punishes corrupt

A)societies B)proses

31- hinders agriculture

A)operation B)drought

32-..... of twins is incredible

A)resemblance B)dispute

33- nobody should fuel

A)descendant B)argument

34-..... between testimonies

A)deficiency B)discrepancy

(Nouns)

18- confront with awful

A)demographic B)kinship

41-..... to some heavy drugs

A)sensitivity B)manner

42-....were done in advance

A)arrangements B)authors

43-..... transport is cheaper

A)deceit B)public

44- a...among deputies

A) dissidence B)decendent

45- I need for my privacy

A)prose B)space

46-....is vital during disaster

A)common sense B)space

47- of Adam and Eve

A)descendants B)peers

48-..... between two parties

A)drought B)debate

49- It is a poem but not

A) prose B)phase

50- in financial situation

A)counterpart

B)fragility

51-One's ... show what he is

A)demographic B)acts

(Sayfa 197-198 alıştırması)

35-do something for

diner

A)matter B)service

2-flawless public.... in Japan

A)enslavement B)service

3-wide variety of....in soup

A)ingredients
B)results

4-..... is essential for success

A)solidarity B) journey

5- bizarre of a fairy tale

A)reason B)content

6- causes failure at work

A)hesitation B)union

7- Lincoln abolished

A)battle B)slavery

8- against polio/plague

A)captivity B)struggle

9- infant is high in Africa

A) mortality rate
B)situation

10- Call me under no

A)circumstances
B)sickness

11-cooperation versus

A)individual B)menace

12-..... of walking at night

A)pitfalls B)outcomes

13-.....such as malaria/fever

.....

A)consequences B)rarity

19- food during a war

A)inquiry B)shortage

20- thorough in a forest

A)exploration B)bondage

21- public opinion

A)hunger B)survey

22-..... across South Europe

A)hazard B)travel

23- Some slaves died of

A)starvation B)quest

24- three of matter

A) grounds B)states

25- I don't write prose but...

A)peril B)poem

26-..... against inequality

A)fight B)menace

27- to be in of freedom

A)famine B)search

28- make from a lesson

A)deduction B)trip

29- Aids isn't illness but

A)disease B)disorder

30- expensive due to

own.....

A)interest B)initiative

36.....of yields in spring

A)harvest B)reversal

37- last results of a local

A)initiative B)election

38...from a serious illness

A)magnitude
B)recovery

39-new of transportation

A)means

B)invention

40- fifty of United States

A)enterprise B)states

41-much of sugar is risky

A)consumption
B)victory

42- structure in need of

A)abundance
B)renovation

43- of Trump in election

A)triumph

B)discovery

44-..... of freedom in jail

A)impairment
B)restriction

45-..... of climate change

A)reversal B)diversity

46- young searching for.....

A)exception

B)reputation

47-..... to internet is limited

A)exploratory B)ailments

14- unpredictable bad

A)motives B)conclusion

15-..... against all disasters

A)insurance B)identity

16- liquid , gas , solid

A)substances
B)excursions

17- intermittent internet.....

A)relation B)connection

EXERCISE 22

1-.... of a misbehaviour

A)response B)recurrence

2- a must be a patriot

A)citizen B)wage

3- dissatisfaction with

A)recurrence
B)salary

4- free for oversea trade

A)indication B)zone

5- article is synonym of

A)relevance B)essay

6-..... between two murders

A)relevance
B)maintenance

7-languagein childhood

A)acquisition B)interview

8-sudden to outer attack

A)response

A)rareness B)matter

31-massive by hurricane

A)restoration
B)destruction

32- a new in teaching

A)approach B)definition

33-delayed due to storm

A)state B)departure

34- biological in nature

A)consumption B)diversity

(Adverbs)

18- sentence to lifelong

A)confinement
B)expansion

19-..... of coffee to Europe

A)bargain B)introduction

20- in salary/wage/costs

A)possession
B)reduction

21-Egypt is an ancient

A)civilization
B)distribution

22...with minister/mayor

A)interview B)expansion

23-ceasless of parties

A)districts B)bargains

24- to laws/constitution

A) compliance B)union

25-take sample to check.....

A)immunity B)rival

A)dimensionB)access

48- drawings equal in

A)size B)conquest

49-frustrating in a game

A)defeat B)dilection

50- to rescue efforts

A)contribution
B)renovation

51-He is right to a large

A)extent B)quantity

(Sayfa 199-200-201 alıştır)

35-evaluation on novel

A)amphibian B)data

36- marine is of whales

A)realm B)course

37-.....of polynesian people

A)native language
B)neglect

38...of caliphate / slavery

A)expression
B)abolition

39- an in internal affairs

A)impression
B)intervention

40-dread discrimination

A)manuscript
B)gender

41- authentic/genuine....

..

A)manuscript
B)expression

42- an artist /craftsman

A)ambidextrous

B)apprehension

9- Rain is of abundance

A)territory B)indicator

10- Coastal are so green

A)maintenance B)regions

11-even. of wealth/GNP

A)trial B)distribution

12- of a crime/accident

A)victim B)response

13-..... with a consultant

A)avidity B)appointment

14-.....about budget deficit

A)candidates
B)concerns

15-insolvable/insoluble

A)conflict B)article

16-insurance for one's

A)belongings B)victims

17-..... of Ottoman Empire

A)compliment
B)expansion

26- reducing makes sick

A)immunity B)talent

27- a robust in authority

A)course B)dynasty

28- formidable in race

A)bilingual B)opponent

29- foe is antonym of

A)fellow B)instance

30- of skills/talents/gifts

A)assessment B)ability

31- friendly product/car

A) environment B) trial

32- of seporate factors

A)knowledge
B)comparison

33-prevent/avoid /estop....

A)contamination
B)regency

34....citizens of a royalty

A)negligence
B)bilingual

B)essence

43- first / wrong / mis

A)opinion

B)impression

44-.....of thought/approach

A) essence B)dirtiness

45- follow an antiracist

A)course B)work

46-grant to schoolers

A)intervention
B)scholarship

47-..... of a five-star-hotel

A)facilities B)abilities

48- some reptiles are

A) knowledge
B)amphibian

49- lack /deficiency in

A)thought B)nutrients

50- ensure for needy

A)opportunityB)contingency

51-freedom for ... is a must

A)expression

B)sultanete

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TESTS

EXERCISE 23

**1-....mess/crisis/
customers**

A)deal with B)go over

**2-.....allied
forces/friends**

A)back up B)run over

**3-..... a word in
dictionary**

A) look for B)look up

**4-.....present
conditions**

A)make do with B)bring out

**5- meeting /
interview**

A)get off B)call off

**6-..... inner feelings /
mood**

A)fall out B)act out

**7....from danger /
risks**

A)keep away B)go over

**8-....all the details /
content**

A)fill out B)look into

**9-..... conventions /
craft**

A)work out B)hand down

**10-..... conflict /crisis/
fault**

A)lead to B)call off

**11-..... an application
form**

A)stand for B)fill out

**12- with a crime
easily**

A)get away B)give rise

13-..... liquid / gas /

(Phrasal Verbs)

**18-.....rain forest/on
energy**

A)catch on B)cut down

**19-..... front line /
explosive**

A)blow up B)break in

**20-.....toxic waste /
disposal**

A)dispose of B)bring up

**21-...a child/a topic/a
plant**

A)slow down B)bring up

**22-..... sultanete / a
regime**

A)step down B)bring down

**23-..... eminent movie
stars**

A)look up to B)take away

**24-.....a
treaty/membership**

A) put aside B)pick up

**25-....weight/trousers/
shirt**

A)come across B)put on

**26-....pests/insects/
racism**

A)pass out B)fight off

**27-..... is synonym of
faint**

A)pass out B)come out

**28-the gossip to be
true**

A)slowed down B)came out

**29-.....a new course /
hobby**

A)make for B)put in

30- success with

(Sayfa 203-204-205)

**35-..... after a long
period**

A)bring together B)go off

**36- several
subcategories**

A)throw up B)divide into

**37-....fossil fuels /
resources**

A)give up B)use up

**38....an idea /
argument**

A)set forth B)get into

**39-..... an issue
ceaselessly**

A)go off B)think over

40- dry-salter.late

A)comply with B)go off

**41-.... a bad habit /
relation**

A)turn out B)give up

**42-..... trouble / car /
fight**

A)get into B)hold on

**43-..... a hobby/table
tennis**

A)get through B)take up

**44-.....a demand / a
request**

A)wipe out B)turn down

**45- eradicate means
to**

A)wipe out B)take up

**46-..... a beggar/a
homeless**

A)look down on B)set forth

47-..... exgirlfriend /

solid

A)go over B)turn into

14-..... a new dress / a hat

A)take part in B)try on

15-..... old stuff / garbage

A) get over B)throw away

16-.....an ailment/dementia

A)get off B)get over

17-..... a journey / excursion

A) set off B)cope with

EXERCISE 24**1-.... a story / a lie / mind**

A)make up B)go on

2-..... success / a conflict

A)set up B)lead to

3-.... a new device/program

A)set up B)take on

4-..... due to traffic jam

A) pull through B)hold up

5- exact reason /a cure

A)figure out B)hand in

6-..... problems / threats

A)count on B)do away with

7-..... whole responsibility

A)call in B)take on

passion

A)come along B)come out

31-.....injustice/ factionalism

A)break into B)stand against

32- puke /vomit means.....

A)set forth B)throw up

33- Revolution in 1789

A)took place B)put in

34-..... hard times / surgery

A)get off B)go through

(Phrasal Verbs)**18-China.....half of world**

A)accounts for B)tears apart

19-.....matches/fire/ danger

A)take off B)keep off

20-The plane..... a while ago

A)took after B)took off

21-The old machine

A)broke off B)broke down

22-..... decrease in interest

A)hold up B)call for

23-..... with the boyfriend

A)break up B)run out of

24-..... natural gas / support

A)cut off B)show off

a mate

A)get into B)run into

48-.... by the phone/outside

A)tear apart B)hold on

49-..... rules/ laws/ changes

A)find out B)comply with

50- a research / a study

A)put forward B)carry on

51-..... why someone is late

A)lay down B)account for

(Sayfa 206-207 alıştırması)**35-.... a position / authority**

A)take over B)try out

36-..... with rapid changes

A)made up of B)keep pace

37-..... someone's speech

A)break out of B)break in

38-..... an idea / a solution

A)come up with B)wear out

39-.... a conflict / a problem

A)come up B)sort out

40-..... after a heavy effort

A)give in B)go for

41-sports shoes.....early
A)wear out B)carry out

8-..... on value added tax

A)set out B)cut down

9-..... previous work place

A) call for B)call in

10-.....environment / a baby

A)break off B)care for

11-..... a game/match/play

A)turn up B)put off

12-..... fresh water supplies

A)run out off B)take off

13-....bitter disappointment

A)end up with B)count on

14-...one's faith/willpower

A)keep off B)trust in

15-.... the loss / the damage

A)look like B)compensate for

16-..... one's father/relative

A)turn up B)take after

17-..... a misunderstanding

A)account for B)set forth

25-..... violation of rights

A)stand up to B)lay down

26-.... lights / TV / engine

A)tell off B)turn on

27-..... blondes/pop concert

A)rest on B)go for

28-..... an infant / a patient

A)break away B)take care of

29-..... from prison/jail/war

A)run away B)switch off

30-.....oil as basic revenue

A)look through B)rely upon

31-..... latest fashion items

A)keep up with B)give in

32-....a pair of shoes/a style

A)show up B)try out

33-scold/reprimand/ etc

A)show off B)tell off

34-Arabic people like

A)showing up B)showing off

42-.....rude behaviours

A)stand up to B)drop out

43-..... technology/changes

A)catch up with B)depend on

44-..... a plan / a survey

A)carry out B)tell off

45-..... the naughty student

A)switch off B)drop out

46-I can't violence / lie

A)look after B)put up with

47-My friend hasn't yet

A)put up with B)showed up

48-..... main reason / books

A)sort out B)wear out

49-...unfortunate fate/offer

A)go along with B)come up

50- documents / files

A)look through B)try out

51-achievement training

A)takes over B)calls for

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TESTS

EXERCISE 25

**1-.....scandal/
research/war**

- A) in the wake of
- B) in search of

**2-....an institution/a
charity**

- A) in collaboration with
- B) with respect to

**3-change/affect/
depend.....**

- A) by definition
- B) to some extent

**4
.....
threats/danger/risk**

- A) in the hope of
- B) in the face of

**5-
services/donation**

- A) at a pace of
- B) in recognition of

**6-..... sustainable
energy**

- A) by means of
- B) regardless of

**7-....
tournament/election**

- A) infamous for
- B) in preparation of

**8-..... drought /
recession**

- A) in/during the course of
- B) to this end

9-..... the king / public

- A) in the name of
- B) in preparation of

10- warn/book/pay

(Prepositional Phrases)

**12-....
income/race/gender**

- A) respective of
- B) in favour of

**13- history /
changes**

- A) in the context of
- B) in excess of

**14-..... a second / real
price**

- A) in terms of
- B) for a fraction of

**15-....better career
/miracle**

- A) compared with
- B) in pursuit of

**16-eat/drink/consume
.....**

- A) in moderation
- B) in a sense

**17-.....
race/ethnicity/roots**

- A) respective of
- B) famous for

18.....public pressure

- A) with the intention of
- B) in response to

**19-.... a department/a
work**

- A) in charge of
- B) in many respects

**20-.....bankruptcy / a
fine**

- A) at the expense of
- B) in possession of

21- secret

(Sayfa 209-210 alıştırması)

**23-..... basic
requirements**

- A) in accordance with
- B) notorious for

**24- live / stay / grow
.....**

- A) in isolation
- B) in a sense

**25-....
resting/finding
peace**

- A) in anticipation of
- B) with the help of

**26-....speed
limit/right dose**

- A) in contact with
- B) in excess of

**27-...chairman/
headquarter**

- A) on behalf of
- B) in possession of

**28-....petrol/source/
vitamin**

- A) in many respects
- B) rich in

**29- to do a favour
.....God**

- A) by dint of
- B) for the sake of

**30-shoot someone....
killing**

- A) with the intention of
- B) regardless of

**31- to do all the
errands.....**

- A) by definition
- B) in order

32- Leopards are

.....

A) in advance

B) in common

11-..... scientific findings

A) in accordance with

B) notorious for

EXERCISE 26

1-at the expense trust

A) of

B) with

2-..... excess of legal limit

A) in

B) at

3- in favour labourers

A) from

B) of

4-..... reference to Atatürk

A) in

B) with

5-maintain life isolation

A) in

B) of

6-..... means of solar energy

A) with

B) by

7- drugs of reach

A) out

B) with

8- affect a large extent

A) with

B) to

9-..... a rate of inflation

A) in

B) at

10-..... the wake of collapse

A)with

B)in

11- He is here this end

A)for

B)to

documents.....

A) out of reach

B) with the exception of

22-stay/keep/come/get.....

A) out of reach

B) in touch with someone

(Prepositional Phrases)

18-warn soldiers advance

A) in

B) on

19-in accordance.....words

A)of

B)with

20-..... an effort to succeed

A) for

B) in

21- infamous fraud

A)for

B)from

22-.....pursuit/search of love

A) by

B) in

23-...a pace of space shuttle

A) at

B) by

24-.....the intention of profit

A)by

B)with

25-..... regard to something

A) with

B) in

26- in preparation exam

A) with

B) of

27-..... no circumstances

A) under

B) at

28-notorious..... corruption

A) with

B) for

wild

A) at a rate of

B) by nature

33-....a plane / jet / cheetah

A) at a pace of

B) with the help of

(Sayfa 209-210 alıştırması)

35-...the sake of forgiveness

A) for

B) at

36- reference to Romans

A) with

B) in

37-..... the expense of death

A) at

B) in

38- by dint

.....

tools/devices

A) at

B) of

39-book a room advance

A) in

B) by

40- in an effort stop war

A) to

B) of

41-keep in touch/contact ...

A) with

B) of

42-....collaboration with foe

A) at

B)in

43-in the wake...promotion

A)for

B)of

44- in accordance norms

A) of

B) with

45-in cooperation..... others

A) with

B) of

12-.... perfect order

A) in B) of

13- in the face an attack

A) with B) of

14- Boss is right a sense

A)with B)in

15- have idea common

A) on B) in

16- on behalf chairman

A) off B) of

17-aggressive nature

A) by B) in

EXERCISE 27

1- responsible

- den sorumlu olmak

A) from B)for

2- regard/consider

- olarak kabul etmek

A) as B)for

3- struggle/fight/war.....

- e karşı mücadele/savaş

A) versus B)against

4- protect

- den korumak

A) from B)over

5- mistake/accident

- hatayla / kazayla

29- in accordance facts

A)in B)with

30-..... anticipation of rise

A) at B) in

31-.....excess of alcohol

A) in B) without

32-.... a fraction of minute

A)by B) for

33-.... favour of others

A) by B) in

34....the help of God

A) with B)for

(Prepositions)

12- discrimination

- e karşı ayırım

A)against B)versus

13- consist /made up

- içermek/-den oluşmak

A)from B) of

14- capable

-....ya yetkin/muktedir

A) of B) to

15- distinct/separate.

- den farklı

A) than B)from

16- prevent/stop

- engellemek / alıkoymak

46- important definition

A) by B)in

47- infectious nature

A)for B)by

48-nutrients rich ... protein

A)in B)on

49-..... the course of strike

A) during B)on

50- regardless rumors

A) off B)of

51-in charge....maintenance

A) of B) for

(Genel edat alıştırmaları)

23- refrain

- den kaçınmak

A)from B)away

24- cope/deal

- ile baş etmek/ilgilenmek

A) to B)with

25-compensate/ make up....

-....yı telafi etmek

A)for B)of

26-disappointed ... stg...smb

- hayal kırıklığına uğramak

A)for / at B)with/by

27-obedient/ disobedient....

- ya uyan / uymayan

A) with B) by

**6- apologize....smb
....stg**

**- Birinden bir şey için
özür**

A)from/to B)to/for

7- in comparison

- e kıyasla / nazaran

A)against B)with

8- succeed

- de başarılı olmak

A)in B)on

9- regardless

- e bakmaksızın

A) to B)of

10-..... life

- hayat boyunca

A)throughout
B)along

11- covered

- ile kaplı

A)of B)with

A)for B)from

**17-
transform/convert.....**

-....ya dönüştürmek

A) into B)onto

18- put effect

- uygulamaya koymak

A)upon B)into

**19- take
consideration**

- dikkate almak

A)under B)into

**20- agree smb
stg**

**- Biriyle bir konuda
hemfikir**

A)with/on B)to/upon

21...the basis of

-...ya dayanarak

A)in B)on

**22-
research/work/study....**

**-üzerine araştırma/
çalışma**

A)on B)into

A)to B)with

**28- spend
time/money.....**

**-ya zaman/para
harcamak**

A)on B)to

29- Ving

-....arak/erek

A)with B)by

30- come up

**- (fikir,çözüm)
bulmak**

A) with B)by

31- run of

-...sı tükenmek

A)with B)out

32- heal / cure

-...ile tedavi etmek

A) with B)by

**33- followed /
second....**

**- tarafından takip
edilmek**

**- dan sonra ikinci
olmak**

A)of B)by

EXERCISE 28

1- made of

- den oluşmak

- A) up
B)in

2- bring

- yetiştirmek-
büyütmek

- A) up
B)about

3- put

- söndürmek

- A) out
B)off

4- cut on

- bir şeyde
kesintiye gitmek

- A) off B)down

5- put

- ertelemek

- A) on B)off

6- accused

- ile suçlanmak

- A) with
B)of

7- charged

- ile suçlanmak

- A) with
B)for

8- blamed

- ile suçlanmak

- A) for B)with

9- account

- oluşturmak/açıklamak

(Prepositions)

12- get

- den
kurtulmak/iyileşm
ek

- A) on
B)over

13- go

- patlamak

- A) up
B)off

14- look

- ilgilenmek

- A) at
B)after

15- take

- benzemek/birine
çekmek

- A) after
B)off

16- give

- birakmak/terketm
ek

- A) in
B)up

17- set

- kurmak /
başlatmak

- A) off
B)up

18- put up

- katlanmak /
dayanmak

- A) with
B)to

19- descend

- soyundan
gelmek

- A) from
B)off

20- satisfied

- den tatmin olmak

(Genel edat alıştırmaları)

23- the coast

- kıyı boyunca

- A) along B)during

24- result

- ile sonuçlanmak

- A) with B)in

25- result

- den kaynaklanmak

- A) from B)of

26- access

- e erişim

- A) in B)to

27- dedicate/devote

- ya adanmak

- A) at B)to

28- warn

- e karşı uyarmak

- A) for B)against

29- noted/famous

- ile bilinen,ünlü

- A) for B)with

30- expel

- den kovmak

- A) from B)off

31- cooperate

- ile işbirliği yapmak

A)for B)of

10- die

- nesli tükenmek

A)out B)of

11- break

- patlak vermek

A)into B)out

A)of B)with

21.....the brink of

- nın eşiğinde

A)on B)at

22- shed light

- ışık
turmak/aydınlatmak

A)on B)off

A)through B)with

32- convict

- den mahkum etmek

A) from B)of

**33-impact/effect/
influence.**

- nın üzerinde etki

A)on B)of

EXERCISE 29**1- a high price****- yüksek fiyata**

- A) for
B)at

**2-increase/
decrease.....****-...da
yükseliş/düşüş**

- A) on
B)in

3- invest**-... ya yatırım yapmak**

- A)on B)in

4- involved**-...ya dahil
olmak/karışmak**

- A) in B)to

5- cooperate**- ile işbirliği yapmak**

- A)with B)onto

6- derive**-...den türemek**

- A)off B)from

7- addiction**-...ya bağımlılık**

- A)at B)to

8-..... a few days**- birkaç gün
içinde**

- A)into

B)within

9- arise/stem**-....dan ortaya çıkmak**

- A)below B)from

10- approve**(Prepositions)****12- concern /
worry....****- hakkında
endişelenmek**

- A) for

B)about

13- concern**.....****- ile ilgilenmek**

- A) for
B)with

14- conceive**-...yı hayal etmek**

- A)of B)beyond

15- expose/subject**-...ya maruz kalmak**

- A)at B)to

**16- in return /
exchange....****-...karşılığında**

- A)for B)of

17- let**-üzmek**

- A) up B)down

18- wear**- yıpratmak**

- A)off B)out

19-work**- işe
yaramak/antrenm
an**

- A)at B)out

20- make**-makyaj
yapmak/uydurmak**

- A)into B)up

21- break**(Genel edat alıştırmaları)****23- pass****-ölmek**

- A) from B)away

24- pass**- bayılmak**

- A)out B)by

25- throw**- kusmak**

- A)up B)out

26- long**- özlemek**

- A)with B)for

27- blow**- patlatmak**

- A)up B)in

28- embark**.....****- benimsemek**

- A)into B)on

29- pull**- iyileşmek,atlatmak**

- A)through B)into

30- use**- tüketmek**

- A) up B)by

31-.....come / get**.....****- üstesinden gelmek**

- A)into B)over

32- suffer

-...yı onaylamak

A)of B)beyond

11- sentence

-...ya mahkum etmek

A)at B)to

- zorla girmek

A)within B)into

22- give

- yaymak,salmak

A)off B)up

**- den muzdarip
olmak**

A)than B)from

33- believe / trust

**-...ya
inanmak,güvenme
k**

A) into B)in

EXERCISE 30

1- show

- gösteriş yapmak

A) up
B)off

2- stand.....

- temsil etmek

A) against
t B)for

3- break.....

- bozulmak

A) down B)out

4- get with

- yaptığı yanına kalmak

A) along

B)away

5- act

- dışa vurmak

A) in
B)out

6- run

- ezmek,çiğnemek

A)over B)by

7- look

- sözlükten bakmak

A)after B)up

8- search/seek/look.....

- aramak

A)of B)for

9- fill

- belge doldurmak

A) up B) of

10- catch

- yaptığı popüler

(Prepositions)

12-step

- istifa etmek

A) down
B)up

13-look on

- küçümsemek

A) under
B)down

14-look to

- hayran olmak

A) up
B)on

15-slow

- yavaşlatmak

A) down

B)over

16-bring

- devirmek,indirmek

A) out

B)down

17- make/head

-... ya yönelmek

A) for B)towards

18- indifferent

-...ya ilgisiz

A)towards B)into

19- wipe

- yok etmek

A)over B)out

20- cut power

- enerjiyi kesmek

A)off B)down

21- draw

-...dan yararlanmak

(Genel edat alıştırmaları)

23- put

- ileri sürmek

A) forward B)upward

24- get

-... ya bulaşmak,binmek

A)into B)up

25- think

- üzerine düşünmek

A) over B)onto

26- comply

- uymak,bağlı kalmak

A) to B)with

27- hand

- el vermek ,devretmek

A) under B)down

28- fight

- ile mücadele etmek

A)above B)off

29- put

-...ya ayırmak ,
harcamak

A)out B)in

30- come

-ile denk
gelmek,karşılaşma

A) across B)with

31- break

- yarıp geçmek

A)up with B)through

32- give

- açığa vurmak,e

olmak

A)on B) up

11- put

- askıya almak

A)on B)aside

A)on B)from

22- tear

- parçalara ayırmak

A)apart B)behind

vermek

A) in B) away

33- run/flee/drive....

-...dan kaçmak,
uzaklaşmak

A)away B)from

EXERCISE 31

1....had I seen the thief

when I called the police.

A)scarcely B)no sooner

2-..... the lecturer was walking through students he checked their papers.

A)after B)while

3-I haven't called her She broke up with me

A) until B)since

4- Worldwide panic started immediately pandemic broke out two years ago.

A)before B)after

5-No sooner did he arrive home he took a nap.

A) than B)when

6-His wife won't forgive him he apologizes to her

A) since B)till

7- the match

began , a player took a penalty.

A) by the time B)as soon as

8-Most of the Jews had left there soon war started

A) before B)after

(Conjunctions)

9-My husband has been working abroad last year

A) during B)since

10- No members of the family has heard from her ages. Nearly1989

A) since/for B)for/since

11-.....He perspired exam.

Because it was too hard.

A) during B)by

12.....I sent a message but.....I decided to call .

A) meanwhile / then B) firstly / later

13- I guess I will have left work the boss arrives.

A) by the time B)once

14- he was watering plants under sun,he fainted

A) by B)as

15- Jack was waiting under rain..... It stopped suddenly

A) in the meantime B) until

16- Jessica saw the man she felt something weird.

A) during B) the moment

(Sayfa 45 in
alıştırmaları)

**17- One must
see dietician**

**..... he/she goes on a
diet.**

- A) eventually
B) before

**18- The
suspect had
been under
custody
He was taken
to the court.**

- A) by the time
B) since

**19- I had
barely
finished exam
.....the
teacher
picked**

- A) later
B) when

**20.....the hunter
spotted
a deer in deep
forest , he
noticed it was
pregnant.**

- A) just as
B) since

**21-You must
submit papers
in person
next Monday.**

- A)by the time
B)by

**22...the invention
of bulb**

**, life became much
easier**

- A)after B)later

**23- There
weren't so
many
innovations**

.... Middle Age

- A)once B)during

**24...the dog
attacked me**

I rapidly ran away

- A) when
B)while

EXERCISE 32

1- one works hard in order to achieve his goal , his/her dreams may not come true

A)if B) even if

2-Indians were intelligent people they were still deceived by white man.

A)yet B) while

3- his contemporaries , Shakespeare wrote prose and poem at the same time

A) even so
B)unlike

4-Some employees were late for work traffic jam

A)in spite of B) due to

5-.....everybody has arrived , we can start the seminar.

A)now that B) because of

6-Covid 19 has claimed millions of lives its unprecedented impacts.

A)thanks to B) owing to

7- what he says, I believe He isn't really guiltless.

A) regardless of B)although

8- He drank much..... puking

A)thereby B) so

(Conjunctions)

9-..... all amphibians can live both in land and water , most prefer remaining dry
A)whereas B) contrary to

10- She committed suicide nothing will get back on the rails again anymore
A)given B) knowing that

11- herbivorous animals feed on herbs, carnivorous ones eat flesh and carcass.
A)whereas B) conversely

12- My granddad has a lung disease smoking lot.
A) despite B)on account of

13- common belief ,birds can see at night and hunt.
A)in contrast to B) much as

14- He denied committing murder and police used used lie detector(polygraph)
A)nevertheless B) thus

15-A young eminent rock star died...overdose.
A)as a result of B)therefore

16-We survived Atatürk
A)thanks to B)hence

(Sayfa 46 nin
alıştırmaları)

**17- Everybody
wishes to go
to the heaven....they
desire eternal
happiness.**

A) since B)by virtue of

**18.....her spouse is
always
loyal and kind
to her , she
fell in love
with a junkie .**

A)in as much as B) much
as

**19- Scholar
s are
awarded
Nobel Prize
..... their
most
groundbreaki
ng findings.**

A) by virtue of B) however

**20-.....H
e couldn't
catch up with
lessons
laziness**

A) given
B)accordingly

**21- He
drank icy
water after
workout and**

.....

became ill

A)even so B)
consequently

**22-
the
scholarshi
p he got ,
he
couldn't
afford the
expenses
so he left
college**

A) notwithstandingB)
yet

**23- I like jaz
music the best**

**.....I often listen to
pop.**

A) even so
B) so

**24-I keep pet
.....
loneliness**

A)due to B) in
contrast to

EXERCISE 33

1- an emergency ,We should always be alert.

- A) in order to B)in case of

2-.....They wouldn't have won the match. .goal keeper

- A) but for B) unless

3-You should consume nutreints rich in vitamins live a healthy life.

- A) so that
 B) in order to

4-You had better tidy up your room I'll scold you

- A) so as to
 B)otherwise

5-If it hadn't been for your help, I couldn't have passed

..... I studied a lot by myself

- A) as if B) whether or not

6-I often get up early in the

mornings I can catch the bus and go work on time.

- A) so
 that B)
 lest

7- study abroad , he started learning English

- A) in an effort to
 B) or else

8- Don't behave you love someone whom you hate.

- A) as though B)
 without

(Conjunctions)

9-.....you were in Africa and suffered from hunger ?

- A) unless B) what if

10.....a patient takes medicines ,he can't recover

- A) suppose that B) unless

11-.....I have done all my assignments my teacher should get angry with me

- A)for fear that B) so that

12-.....He got his umbrella with him He gets wet

- A)for fear of B) lest

13-.....If it werent for your own interest ,you wouldn't help....solve my issues.

- A) in order that B)in order to

14- my ex girlfriend calls me back years later , I will not answer the phone.

- A)suppose that B) but for

15- you promise to keep your word can I lend a loan.

- A)only if B) if

16-.....You'll get married with him you accept or not.

- A) imagine that B)whether

(Sayfa 47 nin
alıştırmaları)

**17- You
should never
use elevator
..... an
earthquake**

A)in case of B) for fear of

**18- That
arrogant ugly
girl behaves ..
...she were
model**

A)even if B) as if

**19- All
predators
must be
either fast or
cunning
catch their
rapid preys**

A)to B) for the purpose of

**20-.....Wom
en have
plastic
surgery. being
beautiful**

A)to B) for the purpose of

**21...someone does a
regular
exercise and
eats less , he
can lose wight**

A) if B) only if

**22...you tell the
truth ,
the police
officer will
let you
get out of
the jail.**

A)if B)unless

**23-.....A kitten can
maintain
its life
alone.....it is strong**

A)only if B) even if

**24- We
prey god
so that it
rains and
take
umbrella
.....**

A)in case B) as
though

EXERCISE 34

1- you workout regularly

.....you pack on muscle.

- A) the more / the more
B) either / or

2-Teenagers like sports cars

Ferrari and

Porsche

- A) such as
B)for
instance

3-.....We have to pack our cases booking tickets

- A) also B) in
addition to

4-Humans will go extinct

.....scientists are concerned

- A) as far as
B)besides

5-..... social norms

..... high fines can prevent a chainsmoker from smoking

- A) either / or B)neither / nor

6- Ambidextrous artists can

**.....draw painting
.....
prepare**

oil colour simultaneously.

- A) both / and B)
not / but

7- did I visit Rome made a journey to Venice .

- A)not merely / but also
B) not solely / yet as well

8-I like vegetables

**.....
carrot**

- A)for instance B)
especially

(Conjunctions)

9- My daughter is really disobedient she never does what I want from her.

- A)likewise B)in other words

10- being beautiful , she is also friendly and smart

- A)furthermore B) besides

11- Some sea creatures are dangerous most sharks

- A) to illustrate B)such as

12-.....When she wears white , she becomes an angel.

- A)such as B) like

13- The older she gets, the more charming she looks

..... she is like an aged wine

- A)namely B) specially

14-.....In my opinion he is not so handsome and.....I

can say that he is a bit ugly.

- A)infact B) in particular

15....my pupils are sweet, they are clever and tame....

- A)in addition to / as well
B) as well as / too

**16-Racists hate blacks
.....**

A) that is B) in particular

**(Sayfa 48-
49 un
alıştırması**

**) 17-
Amphibian
s can live
in**

**..... land
water.**

A)not only / but also

B) nether / nor

**18- a
stranger
person gets
close to you
at night ?**

A) Only if B)What if

**19.....a meal appeals
to
my taste , do I eat it
.**

A)Unless B) Only if

**20-.....V
oice of
blacks is
really
strong....it
is touchy.**

A)apart from
B)besides

**21- My
father is
on the one
hand so
understan
ding but**

.....he is too disciplined.

A) on the other hand B)too

**22-.....The
violence of people
against animals
habitat**

loss is soaring day by day.

A)such as B) for instance

**23- Young
wrestlers may be
agile they're
callow.**

A)on the other hand

B) what is more

24...I know, she is abroad

A)in addition to B)as well as

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EXERCISE 1

1A 2B 3A 4B 5B 6A 7B
8B 9A 10B 11A 12A 13A

14B 15B 16A 17A 18A
19B 20A 21A 22A 23B
24A 25A 26B 27A 28B
29B 30A 31B 32A 33A
34B 35B 36A 37A 38B
39A 40A 41B 42A 43A
44A 45B 46B 47A 48B
49B 50B 51B

EXERCISE 4

1B 2A 3B 4B 5A 6B 7A
8B 9A 10A 11B 12B 13A

14B 15B 16A 17B 18B
19B 20B 21A 22A 23A
24B 25B 26A 27B 28B
29B 30A 31B 32B 33A
34B 35A 36A 37B 38A
39A 40B 41B 42B 43A
44A 45B 46A 47A 48A
49A 50B 51A

EXERCISE 7

1B 2A 3B 4A 5B 6B 7B
8A 9B 10A 11A 12B
13B

14B 15B 16A 17B 18B
19B 20B 21A 22B 23B
24B 25A 26B 27B 28B
29B 30B 31B 32A 33B
34B 35B 36B 37B 38B
39A 40A 41A 42B 43A
44B 45A 46B 47A 48B
49B 50A 51B

EXERCISE 2

1A 2B 3A 4B 5A 6A 7B
8A 9B 10B 11A 12B 13A

14A 15B 16B 17A 18A
19B 20B 21A 22A 23B
24A 25B 26A 27A 28B
29A 30B 31B 32B 33B
34A 35B 36A 37A 38A
39A 40B 41A 42B 43B
44B 45B 46A 47B 48A
49B 50B 51A

EXERCISE 5

1B 2A 3A 4B 5B 6B 7A
8A 9B 10B 11B 12A 13B

14B 15B 16B 17B 18B
19B 20A 21B 22B 23B
24B 25B 26B 27A 28A
29B 30B 31A 32B 33B
34A 35B 36B 37A 38B
39B 40A 41A 42B 43B
44A 45B 46B 47B 48A
49A 50B 51B

EXERCISE 8

1B 2A 3B 4A 5A 6A 7B
8B 9A 10B 11A 12B
13B

14A 15B 16B 17B 18B
19B 20A 21A 22B 23B
24A 25B 26B 27A 28B
29A 30A 31B 32B 33B
34B 35A 36A 37B 38A
39B 40B 41B 42B 43A
44A 45B 46B 47B 48A
49B 50B 51A

EXERCISE 3

1B 2A 3B 4A 5B 6A 7A
8B 9A 10B 11A 12A 13B

14A 15B 16A 17B 18B
19A 20B 21B 22A 23B
24B 25A 26B 27B 28B
29B 30A 31A 32B 33A
34B 35A 36B 37A 38A
39A 40A 41A 42A 43B
44B 45B 46A 47B 48B
49A 50B 51A

EXERCISE 6

1A 2B 3A 4B 5B 6B 7A
8B 9B 10B 11B 12B 13A

14A 15B 16B 17B 18B
19B 20A 21B 22B 23A
24B 25B 26B 27A 28B
29B 30B 31A 32B 33B
34A 35B 36A 37B 38A
39A 40A 41B 42A 43B
44B 45A 46B 47A 48B
49B 50A 51A

EXERCISE 9

1B 2A 3B 4B 5A 6B 7B
8A 9B 10A 11A 12B
13A

14B 15B 16A 17B 18B
19A 20A 21A 22B 23B
24A 25A 26B 27A 28A
29A 30A 31B 32B 33B
34B 35B 36B 37A 38A
39A 40B 41A 42A 43B
44B 45B 46B 47B 48B
49A 50B 51A

EXERCISE 10

1B 2B 3A 4A 5B 6B 7A
8B 9A 10B 11B 12B 13B

14B 15B 16A 17B 18A
19B 20A 21A 22B 23B
24A 25B 26B 27A 28B
29A 30A 31A 32B 33A
34B 35B 36B 37B 38A
39A 40B 41B 42A 43B
44A 45A 46A 47B 48A
49B 50B 51A

EXERCISE 11

1B 2B 3B 4B 5B 6A 7B
8A 9A 10B 11A 12B
13A
14B 15A 16B 17B
18A
19A 20A 21B 22A
23A
24A 25A 26B 27A
28A
29B 30B 31B 32B
33B
34B 35A 36B 37A
38A
39A 40B 41A 42B
43B
44A 45A 46A 47A
48B
49B 50A 51A

EXERCISE 12

1B 2A 3B 4B 5B 6B 7B
8B 9A 10B 11B 12B 13B

14B 15B 16A 17A 18B
19A 20A 21A 22B 23B
24B 25B 26A 27A 28B
29A 30B 31B 32A 33B
34B 35A 36A 37A 38B

EXERCISE 13

1A 2A 3A 4A 5B 6A 7B
8A 9B 10A 11B 12A 13A

14A 15B 16A 17A 18A
19A 20B 21B 22A 23A
24B 25A 26A 27B 28B
29A 30B 31A 32B 33B
34A 35A 36A 37A 38B
39B 40A 41A 42B 43A
44B 45B 46A 47A 48A
49B 50A 51A

EXERCISE 14

1A 2B 3A 4A 5B 6B
7B
8A 9B 10A 11B 12A
13A
14A 15B 16B 17B
18A
19A 20A 21B 22B
23A
24B 25B 26B 27B
28A
29B 30B 31B 32A
33A
34A 35A 36B 37B
38B
39B 40B 41A 42B
43A
44A 45A 46B 47B
48B
49B 50B 51B

EXERCISE 15

1A 2B 3A 4A 5B 6A 7B
8B 9A 10A 11A 12A 13B

14A 15A 16B 17B 18B
19B 20A 21A 22B 23A
24B 25B 26A 27A 28B
29A 30A 31B 32B 33A
34B 35B 36A 37A 38A

EXERCISE 16

1A 2B 3B 4A 5B 6A 7B
8B 9A 10A 11B 12A
13B
14A 15B 16A 17A 18A
19B 20B 21A 22B 23B
24B 25A 26A 27B 28B
29B 30A 31B 32B 33B
34B 35A 36A 37B 38A
39B 40A 41B 42B 43B
44B 45B 46B 47A 48A
49B 50B 51A

EXERCISE 17

1B 2A 3B 4B 5A 6A 7B
8A 9B 10A 11A 12A 13A
14B 15A 16B 17A 18B
19B 20A 21B 22B 23B
24B 25B 26A 27B 28A
29B 30B 31B 32B 33A
34A 35B 36B 37B 38B
39A 40B 41A 42B 43B
44B 45B 46B 47B 48B
49A 50B 51B

EXERCISE 18

1B 2A 3A 4B 5B 6A 7A
8A 9B 10A 11B 12B
13A

14A 15B 16A 17B 18B
19A 20B 21B 22A 23B
24A 25B 26A 27B 28B
29A 30A 31A 32A 33B
34B 35B 36B 37B 38A

39A 40B 41A 42B 43B
44A 45B 46A 47B 48A
49A 50B 51B

39B 40B 41A 42A 43A
44B 45A 46B 47A 48A
49B 50A 51A

39B 40A 41A 42B 43B
44B 45B 46B 47B 48B
49B 50B 51A

EXERCISE 19

1A 2B 3B 4B 5A 6A 7A
8B 9B 10B 11B 12A 13A

14A 15A 16B 17A 18B
19B 20A 21B 22B 23A
24B 25B 26B 27A 28B
29B 30B 31B 32B 33A
34B 35B 36A 37B 38A
39B 40B 41A 42B 43A
44B 45B 46A 47B 48A
49B 50A 51B

EXERCISE 22

1B 2A 3B 4B 5B 6A 7A
8A 9B 10B 11B 12A 13B

14B 15A 16A 17B 18A
19B 20B 21A 22A 23B
24A 25A 26A 27B 28B
29A 30A 31A 32B 33A
34B 35B 36A 37A 38B
39B 40B 41A 42A 43B
44A 45A 46B 47A 48B
49B 50A 51A

EXERCISE 25

1A 2A 3B 4B 5B 6A 7B
8A 9A 10A 11A 12A
13A

14B 15B 16A 17A 18B
19A 20A 21A 22B 23A
24A 25A 26B 27A 28B
29B 30A 31B 32B 33A

EXERCISE 20

1A 2B 3B 4B 5B 6B 7A
8B 9A 10A 11B 12B 13B
14A 15B 16A 17B 18A

19B 20A 21B 22B 23A
24B 25A 26B 27B 28A
29B 30A 31B 32A 33B
34B 35A 36B 37B 38B
39B 40A 41A 42A 43B
44A 45B 46A 47A 48B
49A 50B 51B

EXERCISE 23

1A 2A 3B 4A 5B 6B 7A
8B 9B 10A 11B 12A 13B
14B 15B 16B 17A 18B

19A 20A 21B 22B 23A
24A 25B 26B 27A 28B
29A 30A 31B 32B 33A
34B 35A 36B 37B 38A
39B 40B 41B 42A 43B
44B 45A 46A 47B 48B
49B 50B 51B

EXERCISE 26

1A 2A 3B 4B 5A 6B 7A
8B 9B 10B 11B 12A
13B

14B 15B 16B 17A 18A
19B 20B 21A 22B 23A
24B 25A 26B 27A 28B
29B 30B 31A 32B 33B
34A 35A 36A 37A 38B
39A 40A 41A 42B 43B
44B 45A 46A 47B 48A
49A 50B 51A

EXERCISE 21

1B 2B 3A 4A 5B 6A 7B
8B 9A 10A 11A 12A 13B

14B 15A 16A 17B 18A
19B 20A 21B 22B 23A

24B 25B 26A 27B 28A

29A 30A 31B 32A 33B

34B 35A 36A 37B 38B

39A 40B 41A 42B 43A
44B 45A 46B 47B 48A
49A 50A 51A

EXERCISE 24

1A 2B 3A 4B 5A 6B 7B
8B 9B 10B 11B 12A 13A

14B 15B 16B 17A 18A
19B 20B 21B 22B 23A

24A 25A 26B 27B 28B

29A 30B 31A 32B 33B

34B 35A 36B 37B 38A

39B 40A 41A 42A 43A
44A 45B 46B 47B 48A
49A 50A 51B

EXERCISE 27

1B 2A 3B 4A 5B 6B
7B

8A 9B 10 A 11B 12A
13B 14A 15B 16B
17A

18B 19B 20A 21B
22A

23A 24B 25A 26B
27B

28A 29B 30A 31B
32A

33B

EXERCISE 28

1A 2A 3A 4B 5B 6B
7A
8A 9A 10A 11B 12B
13B
14B 15A 16A 17B
18A
19A 20B 21A 22A
23A
24B 25A 26B 27B
28B
29A 30A 31B 32B
33A

1A 2B 3B 4B 5A 6B 7B
8A 9B 10B 11A 12B 13A
14B 15A 16B 17B 18B
19B 20A 21B 22A 23B
24A

EXERCISE 29

1B 2B 3B 4A 5A 6B
7B
8B 9B 10A 11B 12B
13B
14A 15B 16A 17B
18B
19B 20B 21B 22A
23B
24A 25B 26B 27A
28B
29A 30A 31B 32B
33B

EXERCISE 30

1B 2B 3A 4B 5B 6A
7B
8B 9A 10B 11B 12A
13B
14A 15A 16B 17A
18A
19B 20A 21B 22A
23A
24A 25A 26B 27B
28B
29B 30A 31B 32B
33A

EXERCISE 31

EXERCISE 32

1B 2A 3B 4B 5A 6B 7A
8A 9A 10B 11A 12B 13A
14B 15A 16A 17A 18B
19A 20A 21B 22A 23A
24A

EXERCISE 33

1B 2A 3B 4B 5B 6A 7A
8A 9B 10B 11A 12B 13B
14A 15A 16B 17A 18B
19A 20B 21A 22A 23A
24A

EXERCISE 34

1A 2A 3B 4A 5B 6A 7A
8B 9B 10B 11B 12B 13A
14A 15B 16B 17A 18B
19B 20B 21A 22A 23A
24B